



DEPARTMENT
OF
AGRICULTURE, FORESTS & FISHERIES
PALESTINE

ANNUAL REPORT
1925

BY
E. R. SAWER
DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE & FORESTS.

PRICE P.T. 10.



DEPARTMENT
OF
AGRICULTURE, FORESTS & FISHERIES
PALESTINE

ANNUAL REPORT
1925

BY
E. R. SAWER
DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE & FORESTS.

PRICE P.T. 10.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTS AND FISHERIES

FOR THE YEAR 1925.

The limitation of gross expenditure on all services associated in this department to £ 35,000 has prohibited any expansion of operations during the year under review.⁽¹⁾ The preparation, however, of estimates and plans for a government stud farm, two schools and three experiment stations has occupied attention, and provisional authority for these institutions opens a prospect of contributions in the near future to the problems of research and education. Effect will thus be given for the first time to a comprehensive agricultural policy drafted five years earlier, and some command over the rural situation assured to the department. Peripatetic instruction will be replaced in large part by practical demonstration with all the latter method's advantages in relation to a primitive and illiterate population, while local supplies of well-bred stock and selected seed will relieve the agricultural industry of the heavy burden of importation.

Steps have immediately been taken to co-ordinate a programme of investigation with similar undertakings by the Palestine Zionist Executive and the Jewish Colonization Association, as it is hoped by establishing standards of comparison, to enhance the value of all experimental data and lay a sound foundation for farming systems adapted to the wide range of conditions obtaining in Palestine. Education is being similarly organised on the basis of a syllabus for residential and extension courses commanding the approval of all interested bodies. Such purpose would be forwarded by the projected establishment of two Government agricultural schools for Arab and Jewish students respectively, corresponding in general character to existing institutions at Bet Jemal and Mikveh Israel, the Principals of which have been invited to adopt a common programme of technical instruction rendering possible standard examinations at all centres and the issue of official diplomas.

AGRICULTURAL SERVICE.

Vital importance is attached to these associated problems of research and education to an inadequate provision for which can unquestionably be attributed the halting progress of agricultural development during the past six years. The growing dependence of an agricultural territory on imported food supplies and, particularly, on foreign wheat, wheat-flour, barley and slaughter stock, merits a reasoned explanation. As recently as 1922, when the country was still suffering the aftermath of war, wheat to the value of £E 74,000 and barley to the value of £E 54,000 were exported from Palestine after the requirements of large bodies of troops had been met. In the following year, despite a considerable reduction in the garrison forces, imports of both kinds of grain exceeded exports: in 1924 the value of imported wheat, barley and flour reached the figure of £E 300,000, while during the year 1925 no less than £E 550,000 has been spent on purchases abroad of the three commodities in question.⁽²⁾

In the interim, however, the Jewish National Fund alone of several colonising agencies, has expended during the period October, 1920, to March, 1925, not less than £E 1,038,888 on the purchase of land and £E 154,830 on land amelioration and improvements, for the establishment or extension of twenty-four purely agricultural settlements, a majority of which has adopted wheat or barley as a stable crop.⁽³⁾ Notable sums have also been invested by the Colonization Department of the Palestine Zionist Executive, the Palestine Jewish Colonization Association, the American Zion Commonwealth and other groups for similar purposes. Add the encouragement of high world prices during the past two years, enhanced by an *ad valorem* duty of 13% on imported grain and flour, and a less unfavourable trade balance in these typical products might reasonably have been expected.

⁽¹⁾ Appendix I.

⁽²⁾ Appendices VII, VIII, IX and XII.

⁽³⁾ Report to the National Council of Jews of Palestine in May, 1925.

Turning to figures of production as determined by the assessment of tithed crops⁽⁴⁾ one sees an insignificant increase in the output of wheat, together with some recovery of barley from the low level reached in 1923. Progress was limited during the years 1923 and 1925 by unfavourable climatic conditions in the south and certain areas earlier planted to cereals have been appropriated to the cultivation of forage crops. Such substitution, however, has been on so small a scale, in comparison with the total crops of wheat and barley, as to be negligible, and it is immediately obvious from a comparative statement of yields that neither the introduction of new staples nor the increased cultivation of rotation crops can be accepted in explanation of the fact that local consumption of the bread grains is rapidly outpacing any probable increase in indigenous supplies. It is consequently proposed to examine briefly factors determining the immediate capacity of the industry.

Sir Herbert Samuel in a recent review⁽⁵⁾ accentuated the rural character of the Zionist Movement. "Although the Jewish population outside the towns is only a fourth of the whole number, it is the movement to the land on which Zionism sets most store and on behalf of which the greatest effort has been made. It is recognised that a people of town-dwellers fed by the produce of others, without roots in the soil, will be far from possessing the characteristics of a 'nation'. So, as a first step, funds have been subscribed from all over the world for land purchase. . . Before the war Jewish organisations, groups or individuals, possessed about 177 square miles. . . The figure has now been increased to 319 square miles including certain properties, the purchase of which is now being completed." In broad outline the policy of colonising agencies has been to settle areas, as acquired, on a basis of mixed farming with an average allowance of some 25 acres per family irrespective of tenure which may be individual or co-operative in character. On the presumption that land has been selected for its adaptability to intensive farming, provision exists in the 200,000 acres now available to the agencies, for the occupation of some 8000 families or, say, 32,000 persons. "The Jewish rural population is now nearly 23,000 out of a total Jewish population of 108,000".⁽⁶⁾

An unofficial census, however, of Jewish rural settlements, compiled in 1924, showed that not more than 51% of adults were actually employed in agricultural production, while a recent report by the Labour Department of the P.Z.E. gives the total number of agriculturists in the co-operative settlements and small holders' villages as 2,500, compared with 15,122, being the total number of Jewish workers in the country, exclusive of officials, teachers, clerks, merchants, shopkeepers, etc.⁽⁷⁾ The requirements of a land settlement policy at the moment are consequently submitted to be not so much land as a class of immigrant with agricultural experience and the local provision of comprehensive facilities for agricultural education. In every review of the results attending closer settlement and the farming of small holdings, the personal factor is found to be the determining element of success or failure.

In this connection it may be noted that of 20,250 immigrants entering the country under the auspices of the Zionist Organisation during the period April, 1923, to April, 1925, only 2,849, or 14%, were returned as agriculturists by occupation. In the earlier absence of any provision for residential instruction on training farms or in agricultural schools, it is consequently little surprising to learn from a recent report of this organisation that "the training of new recruits for agricultural work is one of the chief problems of our colonising activity. It becomes more difficult and more important as time goes on, because the reserve of tried land workers who have formed the backbone of our settlement work till now is gradually becoming exhausted. The training of young Haluzim for agriculture has to be carried out in a comparatively short time, and great difficulty is experienced with the new recruits from the middle classes, who have not even a tradition of severe physical labour and yet desire to become peasants managing their own farms." During the past two years efforts have certainly been made to meet in some measure the lack of means for systematic training. Small mixed farms have been established in the larger co-operative groups on which inexperienced immigrants can practise their new profession and £E 7,000 has been laid out on such training.

It should also be recognised that the untrained immigrant is entering a country without agricultural precedents or tradition other than those of the nail plough and

(4) Appendix VI.

(5) Report on the Administration of Palestine 1920-1925.

(6) Appendices to the Report by H.B.M.'s Government on the Administration under Mandate of Palestine and Transjordan for the year 1924.

(7) Report by the Labour Dept. P.Z.E. for the period October, 1924 to March, 1925.

threshing floor, where the expert agronomist, with inadequate facilities, is still struggling to an understanding of local conditions on which to base his recommendations for new farming practice. In an admirable study of the transition from primitive to modern agriculture in Palestine, Mr. Elazari Volcani, Director of the Zionist Executive's agricultural experiment station at Tel Aviv, essays an explanation of, and remedy for the discouraging results of farming operations in present circumstances. So far from being grown at a profit, average settlement crops of wheat, barley, oats, beans, sesame, millet and maize are only produced at a loss ranging from £E 6.120 to £E 8.810 per hectare.⁽⁸⁾ "The yields of the most important crops are still little, and in some cases not at all, in excess of those obtained by the local fellahin. Hence the non-paying character of pure agriculture, and the meagre profits, or even, in many cases, losses recorded by dairy farming which has to rely on dear fodder for the cattle"⁽⁹⁾.

As against the local competition of the primitive agriculture, represented by the fellah, the Jewish cultivator is too heavily equipped: on the world market he is at a hopeless disadvantage in matters of expert guidance, organisation and outfit. The fellah's capital charges are negligible—a mud house erected by his family, a home-made plough, a pair of oxen, a threshing board and winnowing fan—these are all his requirements. His personal wants are equally few and his great asset is a power to endure hunger when times are bad. His income is poor, but it is nearly all profit, and he dominates the home market for his particular products. For the rest, the local values of butter, cheese and vegetables are determined by the cost of production in the fertile and well watered delta of Egypt. The average income of a thousand families settled by the Palestine Zionist Executive, is given as £E 120 to £E 130 per unit for the season 1924/25, and yet it is calculated by the Settlement Planning Commission that such unit will, after five years, be in a position to pay a rent of about 2% on the purchase price of the land and about 4% interest and amortisation on a loan of £E 700 for buildings, livestock, implements etc.⁽²⁾

It is questionable, however, whether any agronomist would endorse such calculation unless qualified by a radical amendment of current farming practice, and the following postulates by Mr. Volcani in the bulletin quoted above, merit careful examination. Expensive machinery, labour-saving devices and pedigree livestock are out of place on the small holding and can only be exploited on large estates where hired labour is employed. All available resources, hitherto appropriated in large part to refinements, must be applied to increasing actual productivity and in doubling, trebling and quadrupling the present yield of crops as has been done on the earlier established German colonies. Manuring, better tillage, selected seed of improved varieties and a satisfactory rotation of crops are means to such end. But, it is argued, organic manure, to which artificial fertilisers can only be an accessory, presupposes livestock in large numbers, while 5000 cows would satisfy all the requirements of the Jewish population for dairy products, and the Arab draws an ample supply of milk from his half a million goats. The land moreover is too poor and too exhausted to yield catch crops of forage which are even less profitable than wheat. Intensive arable farming must therefore be limited to an area capable of supporting such head of dairy stock as is required to meet local Jewish demand. In this system wheat, barley and oats will be grown only in sufficient quantities to cover the needs of the cultivator and his animals.

Much land, however, has been acquired for settlement which is essentially adapted to arable farming but cannot be developed through the means of dairying and mixed farming in the circumstances described above. To such areas Mr. Volcani proposes to apply extensive rather than intensive methods, and, in lieu of catch crops, to adopt the methods of 'dry farming'. Briefly, half the area would be sown to wheat and half left in bare fallow and cultivated once or twice a month throughout the summer. It is argued that moisture will thus be conserved and the effects of drought limited; nitrification and with it the fertility of the soil, will be enhanced; the land will be thoroughly cleaned of weeds, and, lastly, but a consideration of first importance, suitable employment will be found for the untrained settler, offering few of the opportunities for costly mistakes which occur so constantly on the mixed farm. "It is useless for a man, who has reached maturity without ever having had contact with the soil, to settle in the zone of cereals or of mixed farming, where he will be completely bewildered by the diversity and complexity of the farm; he must choose a simple monocultural farm"

(8) Bulletin of the Palestine Economic Society, June, 1925.

(9) Bulletin of the Palestine Economic Society, June, 1925.

(1) Report of the Executive of the Zionist Organisation, 1925.

(2) Report of the Zionist Organisation, 1925.

It has been authoritatively stated on the other hand that dry farming methods can only be profitably applied to areas in which the rainfall does not exceed 20 inches and where irrigation is not feasible. A return is obtainable only in alternate years and the land must therefore be very cheap as the natural rent is low. The system is also preclusive of closer settlement, for large holdings are required to furnish occupation and a reasonable income to the settler. For such purpose the sparsely populated and semi-arid country to the south of Gaza and Beersheba offers all the conditions demanded by the exponents of dry farming and it is to be hoped that every opportunity may be afforded of putting an empiric theory to practical test in local conditions.

A successful issue would, however, leave unsolved the problem of restoring exhausted but highly priced holdings in the Esdraelon and Emek, failing adequate supplies of organic manure. It may nevertheless be urged that, on the one hand, dairying does not exhaust the possibilities of livestock husbandry in that region, and, on the other, that green manures have elsewhere, in comparable conditions, been profitably employed as a substitute for dung. In other countries the fattening and finishing of store cattle and sheep are essential elements in mixed farming, while no territory offers a better market for slaughter stock than does Palestine at the moment. During the year under review 40,000 head of cattle, 160,000 sheep and 80,000 goats were slaughtered in the larger towns alone, as compared with 27,000 oxen, 134,000 sheep and 63,000 goats in the previous year. A large percentage of these animals was imported, despite which the total stock of sheep in the country was reduced from 298,000 in 1924 to 290,000 in 1925, and the price of butcher's meat continues to rise.

In Australia the leaders of agricultural thought have never wearied of preaching sheep to the farmers of small holdings in suitable districts, arguing their great adaptability, their hardiness in times of scarcity, their ability to turn to best advantage short herbage and dry feed, their comparative immunity from disease, and their value in keeping down weeds and supplementing cultivation. On light soils feeding of a green crop to sheep folded on the land, particularly if legumes can be grown, is probably, in suitable climates, the most profitable of all methods of restoring heart to run-down holdings. On heavy lands, however, where sheep cannot be folded, and on light lands, if sufficient sheep are not available, green manure is used by the arable farmer who does not feed enough stock off the land to supply his requirements of animal manure.

A scarcity of farmyard manure is not peculiar to Palestine but is at the present time almost universal, as a result of the substitution of mechanical for animal draught. Other countries have found green manures a satisfactory and often a highly profitable substitute for animal manures, and it is difficult to believe that of the extensive variety of plants used for such purpose in all climates, none is capable of cultivation in local conditions. Lupines which grow readily in all parts of Palestine, and in the poorest soils, have been largely used in Europe for the improvement of poor, sandy lands, being ploughed in at the blossoming stage and giving as much organic matter and nitrogen as a dressing of eight to ten tons per acre of farmyard manure. In similar fashion large areas of poor land in Canada have been brought into good heart by ploughing in successive crops of red or crimson clover. In Italy barley, in Japan seradella, in Africa native beans and vetches are all systematically cultivated as a source of organic manure. But it is in tropical and sub-tropical countries that green manures find their widest application. "Thus in India, in many districts where animal manure is practically unobtainable, the whole of the requirements of the soil for organic matter and nitrogen are obtained by the use of leguminous green manures."⁽³⁾ Nothing but a preliminary determination of types and varieties best suited to prevailing conditions, would appear necessary to a profitable local adoption of the system.

It will be contended, however, that the small holder is not in a position to discount the future and bear the expense of cultivating crops a return to which must necessarily be postponed. And so reversion is made to the inevitable question of the functions and liabilities of the colonising agency in the light of actual results. As the latter have been described as "a constant state of crisis admitted practically by all"⁽⁴⁾, the need for a radical modification of method need hardly be argued. It is becoming increasingly evident to all concerned that the acquisition of land in the largest possible areas and the introduction and attempted establishment of immigrants in the greatest possible number, have caused a comparative neglect of the preparation of

⁽³⁾ Green Manuring. H.J. Page: Rothhamstead.

⁽⁴⁾ "The Transition from Primitive to Modern Agriculture "

the land for the settler and of the settler for the land. A cursory comparison of local procedure with that adopted by the immigration authorities of Canada, Australia and South Africa would point the lesson. To call a halt to the purchase of additional lands at inflated values; to concentrate all available resources on the development of existing holdings; to organise a comprehensive system of instruction through the medium of residential schools, training farms and a scheme of apprenticeship; basing the whole on systematic and localised research, would appear in the opinion of a growing body of laymen as well as agriculturists, to be the only policy offering escape from the impasse in which Jewish settlement now finds itself.

The Department in its relations with the Arab community has endeavoured to avoid any disturbance of the economic balance which constitutes the competitive strength of the fellah's position. Pending survey, settlement and the division of common lands, the cultivator has no acceptable security to offer for long term loans and his only credit facilities are those offered by the village usurer. Any development must consequently be financed from current profits and the danger of undue inflation of capital is remote. Within the limits thus imposed the agricultural service has sought the means of improving the immediate return from Arab cultivation while establishing by repeated experiment the advisability of new farm practice when the latter may be rendered possible by an adequate credit system.

Pending the establishment of Government farms and experiment stations, small sections in the forest nurseries have been set aside for the testing of new varieties of wheat, barley, oats, etc., and for the production of seed from approved types for general distribution. During the past season stocks have been completely sold out and failed by large quantities to meet an increasing demand. The continued preference for hard wheats, yielding a dark, somewhat heavy but relatively nutritious flour with high gluten content, is noteworthy, as is also the fact that the larger mills no longer find it necessary to blend such wheats with Australian and Canadian grain for the sake of obtaining whiter flour. Of wheats in greatest demand the Persian Red, Mughrabi from Morocco, Rieti from Italy and the Durum from California have all been found prolific as compared with indigenous types and capable of excellent development in local conditions. Mariouti barley and Texas oats are also likely to become established favourites in many parts of the country. Interest in these introductions was created by the gratis issue of two-kilo samples in the first place to leading cultivators in a number of villages, which resulted at the end of the season in cash orders for such quantities as served to accentuate the urgent need for properly equipped seed farms.

Practical field tests of fertilisers, in the absence of departmental facilities, have only been possible in the form of plots laid out by the agricultural service on the cultivator's own field. Experiments on these lines have been organised at 120 centres covering both winter and summer crops, orchards, vineyards, etc. Two years returns are now available but the results of several consecutive seasons are awaited before the adoption of any formula with reference to specific crops and soils can be confidently recommended. Residual effects, particularly in the case of dry seasons, considerably influence the profit and loss account and must be taken into consideration. In the meantime cultivators are being educated, without cost to themselves, in the nature and effects of the different artificial manures, and will be enabled to exercise an intelligent judgment in making subsequent purchases. The Chile Nitrate and British Sulphate of Ammonia Federations continue to meet all the costs of this undertaking. An increase in the value of imported fertilisers from £E 20,000 in 1924 to £E 28,000 in 1925, is evidence of a growing interest in the practice.

The introduction of new staples promising higher acreage profits is being organised on similar lines, selection being made of crops the production and preparation of which call for no considerable outlay on machinery and no additional farm expenditure except of labour. Oil seeds such as ground nuts, linseed, sunflower and soya beans and fibres such as cotton, flax and hemp, comply with these requirements and, in addition, would find a ready local market in oil and textile mills, soap works, etc. The past season has unfortunately been little favourable climatically to this propaganda but good results were obtained at forest nurseries with ground nuts, flax and sunflowers where a deficient rainfall was supplemented by irrigation. Further demonstrations with these crops are being organized during the next year.

Attention has also been directed to the question of forage supplies and seed of berseem (Egyptian clover) has been distributed to villages with resulting orders for additional supplies. At several Jewish settlements this crop has already been extensively planted under irrigation and finds a very ready market for the feeding of imported dairy stock. Lucerne has also been successfully introduced and its

establishment on the coastal sand dunes is being attempted. Oats are in much demand for an oat-vetch mixture for feeding purposes while stock-beet, swedes, pumpkins and forage maize are also being grown on a larger scale. The attention of the Arab stock-owner is, however, being principally directed to the value of natural grass hay, particularly as a reserve during dry seasons such as the last when a general failure of grazing resulted, as usual, in considerable mortality. It is typical of the improvidence of the East that hay-making is an almost unknown practice as is, indeed, hand-feeding of any description. In pursuance of this policy analytical examinations of typical hay samples have been effected with a view to determining their actual feeding value and the place of hay in a balanced ration for horses and cattle. Arrangements have also been made for demonstrations in the preparation of silage at the projected stations and agricultural schools. The supply of tibn (chopped wheat-straw) has been quite inadequate to the demand for dry feed and bedding and prices for this product have been very high.

The remarkable enthusiasm displayed for tobacco planting during the previous season, coupled with the inexperience of a majority of planters, resulted in the production of a crop largely in excess of local requirements and for the greater part of a quality unfit for the export market. A large unsaleable surplus has caused an inevitable reaction and the area planted this year has been reduced to about a third of that earlier recorded. A failure to obtain imperial preferential rates for leaf shipped to the British markets and a growing demand for American cigarettes manufactured from Virginian bright leaf, have contributed to a result which, however, may prove a blessing in disguise by ensuring the production only of a high-grade product. A local demand for seven to eight hundred tons of cigarette tobacco should still ensure a future for the industry and permit the gradual development of an export trade on businesslike lines.

The efforts of the district authorities and the agricultural service to interest Arab cultivators in a co-operative society for the handling, grading and sale of their crop, were nullified by a general financial crisis and an inability to obtain credit facilities from the banks. Reports on representative samples from all parts of the country, obtained by the Department from the Imperial Institute, served to indicate precisely the faults of local leaf from the standpoint of the English manufacturer, together with the relative advantages of the different districts and soil formations for tobacco cultivation. Four travelling tobacco instructors appointed by the Department have rendered good service, though the personal instruction of several thousand illiterate and inexperienced planters in methods of cultivation and the preparation of the crop was beyond their capacity. It has been established that in the northern hills Samsoun and Yaka types give the best general results and where the directions of the instructors were carefully followed, such tobaccos were saleable at prices ranging from P.T. 12 to P.T. 15 per kilo. Eighteen villages in the northern circle were persuaded to adopt modern methods of curing, fermenting and baling with satisfactory results. In the less favourable conditions obtaining in the plains, Anatolian varieties have proved the most suitable. Experiments with Latakia and other pipe tobaccos organised by private planters with departmental assistance, will be continued on the Government experiment stations as soon as the latter are organised. The production of pure seed on these farms will also obviate past difficulties in obtaining supplies from Asia Minor and Macedonia, though it is recognised that periodic importation will probably still be necessary.

A feature of the agricultural situation is the large extension of vegetable growing and the remarkably satisfactory prices obtained. This class of farming makes a particular appeal to the fellah and affords suitable occupation to his family and the best means of exploiting springs and other small supplies of irrigation water. Field melons, on the other hand, continue to provide a main source of revenue from the sandy soils of the coastal belt. A very large crop was harvested during the past year despite the drought but prices were unfortunately very low as compared with those obtained in previous years. Subsidiary industries in the production of perfume plants and *materia medica* are becoming firmly established, and a perfume factory has been organised at Benjamina for the treatment of geranium, roses and mimosa. Liquorice roots from the Jordan Valley and Transjordan are again in demand.

A reduction of the agricultural tithe from $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ to 10% has had an important moral effect on arable farming but a fixed and graduated land tax is still the subject of general demand. Greater security has been enjoyed by the farmer during the past year and losses from theft, trespass and straying cattle have been materially reduced. A network of new village roads constructed by voluntary labour under official supervision, has much facilitated and reduced the cost of transporting produce to the rail or market. The Arab rural community has certainly benefited to a large extent from increased immigration and industrial activity which have created an

abnormal demand for all classes of produce with a resulting inflation of prices and the costs of living. A number of enquiries from Great Britain has resulted from the exhibition of local agricultural products at Wembley though the high level of values obtaining in Palestine as a result of a rapidly increasing population, has militated against actual business except in fruits.

FOREST AND HORTICULTURAL SERVICES.

Failing any immediate possibility of obtaining personnel for distinct forest and horticultural services, the agricultural field staff of two British inspectors and four sub-inspectors has been required both to administer forest law and a programme of afforestation and also deal with horticultural questions as time and opportunity afforded. Considerable economy in travelling and administrative expenses was thus effected at a cost of the advantages of specialisation. In view of the urgent need for a comprehensive forest policy and the immediate and prospective importance of the horticultural industry, it is desired to regard current organisation as having a purely temporary character with reference to the financial situation.

The country's continued dependence on foreign timber, timber products and fuel, imports of which during the past year were valued at £E 427,000 (exclusive of coal and mineral oils which are largely used for industrial and domestic purposes in the absence of local wood fuel), is an important contributory factor to a very unsatisfactory trade balance⁽⁵⁾. From the financial standpoint, however, forest conservation with a revenue of £E 8,000 per annum is practically self-supporting and granted additional forest-guards, would return a considerable profit to administration, while no investment promises a more certain return than timber and fuel planting in the conditions now obtaining in Palestine.

In support of the claim of horticulture to a greater measure of assistance from the Government, it may be noted that the total value of agricultural exports during the past year has been recorded as £E 1,178,524 of which £E 733,137 or 62% has been credited to fruits and fruit products such as wine, grape juice and olive oil.⁽⁶⁾ The projected Government citrus station will consequently represent a first and very welcome contribution to the development of an all-important industry.

Procedure for the demarcation and safeguarding of state forests designed by the Woods and Forests Ordinance, 1920, failed of its purpose. The reasons of such failure are referred to lack of any substantial progress with the cadastral survey and land settlement; to the conflicting character of Ottoman land codes and the inadequacy of Ottoman procedure for land registration. The Department attempted its own salvation by drafting substantial revisions of the original ordinance intended to secure the determination, not only of the boundaries of state forests, but also of the rights and easements with which they are encumbered. At this juncture it was decided by Government to review the general question of land policy and Sir Ernest Dowson was deputed to visit the country and elaborate a comprehensive scheme embracing the various aspects of the land problem. Difficulties with regard to forest settlement received a generous measure of attention and Sir Ernest Dowson after acquainting himself with local forest conditions in the field, presided at a series of conferences between representatives of the interested Departments.

After a prolonged examination of a forest policy in general and the immediate difficulties of the situation, it was made evident that the progressive measures envisaged by the new draft ordinance would be suspended for inclusion in the major programme of cadastral survey and settlement. It was argued that in the long run forest interests would be more permanently and more economically served by such course, and the decision was taken to postpone a detailed investigation of state ownership of wooded areas and rights of third parties therein. The wisdom of such step will be determined by the period of postponement. In the meantime, encroachment on forests whose boundaries, ownership and servitudes are only vaguely known, which has been steadily proceeding during a period of five years, is being greatly stimulated by a phenomenal rise in land values. It is consequently a matter for regret that during the year under review demarcation has been almost entirely suspended.

An alternative draft ordinance has been enacted providing for the reservation of all forests to which there is no *prima facie* evidence of ownership. Delimitation in the detail which will be ultimately required, is not to be attempted and surveys will be confined to the definition of external boundaries with sufficient accuracy to

⁽⁵⁾ Appendix XXIII (c).

⁽⁶⁾ „ XII.

to enable the reservation of areas to be proclaimed. The recent promulgation of this measure has only given time for the addition of one forest to those earlier reserved under the original ordinance. As, however, a special forest surveyor has now been appointed and funds provided for proper boundary marks, steady progress in the constitution of reserved forests is anticipated. Topographical and stock maps are being prepared in sufficient detail to serve as the basis of working plans. The field service has also furnished, as a routine duty, approximate data from which a general map has been compiled reflecting, as nearly as possible, the position, area, general type and ownership of forests throughout the country. It may be noted that though this undertaking is, as yet, incomplete, the total area scheduled to date considerably exceeds previous estimates. Little progress, on the other hand, has been possible with a projected reconnaissance of waste land suitable for afforestation, a result which is referred to the multifarious duties imposed on the available personnel and to the deficiencies of land registration.

A first forest to be brought under a proper working plan based on stock maps, comprises 1400 acres at Gelameh on the Carmel. Elsewhere and pending further progress with the stock survey, the common types of hill forests with scrub oak are being managed under a fifteen years coppice rotation. For this purpose individual forests are divided into fifteen approximately equal annual 'coupes' by paint marks on boulders or other means, and the following simple rules enforced. All felling is limited to the 'coupe' allotted for the year. Uprooting of all trees and shrubs is prohibited. Belts of trees are retained at intervals of a hundred yards across steep slopes to prevent denudation and soil erosion. In addition to the above-mentioned measures for ensuring natural regrowth from coppice, planting programmes have included in many cases the re-stocking of blank areas in forests where natural regeneration could not be expected. Both direct sowing and planting have been employed in this connection and much valuable experience gained for employment in future working plans.

The difficulties of conservation are enhanced by the presence of plots of cultivation in forests which are generally unregistered and have indefinite boundaries. Wherever there is a demand for land the fellahin have become expert in extending such plots or opening forest land for cultivation in such a way as to make it appear that the land has been cropped for some time. Title is then obtained and the area sold to a land company. It is asserted that at least 2,500 acres of forest situated with a radius of ten kilometres from Haifa, have thus been lost to the State since the occupation. Tree-growth in many cases has been uprooted and burnt by night and the land ploughed before the morning so that it has sufficient semblance to bona fide cultivation to defeat the testimony of expert evidence in the land courts. A similar practice is to submit application for licences to burn lime, the real object being to clear forest growth and claim the land at a subsequent date. The Mewat Land Ordinance enacted in 1921, was designed to stop this encroachment but unfortunately has never been enforced. It is consequently left to the few available forests guards to protect, as best they can, unsurveyed and undemarcated state lands.

Cases of encroachments brought before the courts have generally, *faute de mieux*, been dealt with under a regulation prohibiting the felling of oak trees on any land, irrespective of title, but the penalties inflicted have generally been too light, in comparison with the value of the land thus acquired, to serve as any deterrent. The protracted nature of litigation in the Land Courts also acts in encouragement of further trespass and an almost invariable resort to appeal against an unfavourable judgment, justified by the prospective value of the title in dispute, makes an altogether unfair demand on the forest service in the matter of attendance in the courts. A further cause of forest attrition is found in the extreme poverty of certain localities. An unfavourable agricultural year invariably spells in such areas an increase in the number of forest offences and neither fining nor even imprisonment, in such circumstances, is any deterrent. Charges based on contraventions of Forest Law were brought against 853 persons of whom 796 were convicted.

Despite, however, the increased number of convictions, as compared with those obtained in the previous year, signs are not wanting that the community is beginning to appreciate the value of natural forests and the need for their protection. The licence system is now well understood and serves, pending general reservation and organised management under working plans, to limit extravagant exploitation. Improvement in this direction is particularly marked in Samaria where much wasteful and illicit felling had taken place in previous years. Sanction for an increase in the number of forest guards is also recorded with satisfaction, together with Sir Ernest Dowson's formal recognition of the need for a further and considerable strengthening of this service.

Systematic control of forest grazing has been postponed pending promulgation of the new forest ordinance. The drought which prevailed during the summer would have rendered the introduction of restrictive measures on any considerable scale particularly inopportune. An abnormal migration of flocks and herds from Syria, Transjordan and the southern desert towards the better wooded districts of Palestine, compelled attempts to limit the entry of foreign livestock in the interests both of the forests and the local stock-breeder. It was also found necessary to exclude from lime-kiln licences in many instances permission to extract any ground vegetation consumable by livestock, and to divert as far as possible migratory herds to plain and swamp country. In "closed forest areas" grazing has been entirely prohibited with marked results on the development of self-sown seedlings and coppice regrowth. Partial protection of sand dune vegetation initiated in previous years, has been extended to include a large area of dune north of Gaza where sand drift is threatening villages and cultivation. A conference was held early in the year with French authorities at Damascus to discuss the question of the winter grazing of Syrian flocks in Palestine, and an agreement reached that such flocks should in future be subject to grazing regulations issued under the local Forest Ordinance.

Despite a partial drought during spring and summer, forest fires occurred only in the Haila area. Early detection of offenders and prompt infliction of maximum penalties had a salutary effect and no further cases were reported. A fire-line was completed between the Gelameh and Esfia forests on Carmel while the newly-opened village roads earlier described, also serve the very useful purpose of firebreaks. Opportunity was taken when drafting the new forest ordinance to ensure more adequate penalties for incendiarism and to provide additional precautions against forest fires. The responsibilities of right-holders and herdsmen and the liability of villagers to assist in the prevention of fire damage have also been more clearly defined.

The practice of uprooting brushwood and soil-binding plants for lime-burning continues to be the main factor in soil erosion, and it has been found necessary in many instances to refuse lime-kiln licences. Elsewhere permits have been confined in application to localities where the contour of the land obviated the danger of soil disturbance. Restricted licences are also issued bearing the condition that the principal soil-binding plants and, particularly, "saris" (*Pistachia lentiscus*) shall not be removed. Direct operations of reboisement for denuded areas have not yet been possible except where departmental plantations have been organised in hilly country, and this very wide and serious problem has still to be faced. A further failure of the late rains in the spring of 1925 and a general shortage of water throughout the year, served to accentuate the question of water conservation in which re-afforestation must play an important rôle. The reclamation of sand dunes, however, and the protection of agricultural lands in their vicinity, have engaged the special attention of the forest service.

The felling and removal of olive, carob and fruit trees have been effectively controlled under licence. Trees have been inspected in each case and permission to fell only issued where good cause could be shown. It was found desirable in the southern district to authorise the removal of large numbers of olive trees to make way for more remunerative citrus plantations. Licences in such cases, however, were withheld until a well had been constructed and other material evidence obtained of the bona fide intentions of the applicant. The improvident practice of felling productive trees for the purpose of obtaining a little ready cash from the sale of fuel, formerly very prevalent in the hills, has been strictly limited by the licensing system and offences under this section have steadily decreased. A large number of wild olives have been grafted and brought automatically under the protection of the ordinance. Licences have been issued in considerable numbers for the felling of almond trees affected with gummosis or borer and for vineyards planted with inferior varieties or affected with rootrot.

No additional areas of privately-owned woodland have been taken under departmental protection and provision for official control of private forests has been severely curtailed in the new ordinance. It has been held that the complications involved in government management have disadvantages outweighing the benefits obtained. Intervention is consequently to be limited to cases where control is indicated for reasons of public utility such as conservation of the water supply, prevention of soil erosion or threatened damage to adjoining properties. The initiative will therefore be confined to the forest service and private owners left to obtain redress in the courts for wilful or malicious injury by persons or damage by livestock to wooded properties.

Coppice re-growth has hitherto been the principal agent of regeneration in a large majority of forests, as few seed-bearing trees survived a general devastation during the war. Wherever protection has been afforded greatly improved growth and a closer stand of trees are very evident. Seed production is moreover now beginning to come into play and seedlings of several native species have been noted in such areas. Natural regeneration from seed has also been observed in artificial plantations of Eucalyptus and Aleppo Pine

Further experience and training of the subordinate staff have resulted in substantial improvement in nursery work both as regards quantity and quality of output and costs. This year's stock at the Acre station is nearly double that recorded for the previous season with little increase in the figure of expenditure. In addition to timber, shade and ornamental types, large numbers of olive, carob, citrus and other fruit stocks have been propagated and grafted or budded, and the utility of the nurseries may be gauged from the fact that the whole stock surplus to departmental requirements for plantations and gratis issues, has been sold without recourse to advertisement, while several private nurserymen have purchased stock to supplement their own production. The stations at Acre and Beisan have been considerably extended by the addition of new land while the policy of siting flying nurseries near plantations has also been developed. At Gaza over 100,000 timber transplants were raised at a temporary nursery on the sand dunes within fifty metres of highwater mark, while 50,000 units were produced in similar circumstances on the Acre dunes. A third dune nursery has been established at Gebalia in the Gaza area to provide villagers with transplants in connection with a programme of compulsory reclamation issued under the Sand Drift Ordinance. In the hills temporary nurseries have been placed under the charge of forest guards. Arboreta at Acre and Jerusalem have received a number of interesting additions and much useful information on the growth and behaviour in local conditions of an extensive series of exotic trees is being obtained.

A grant of £E 1,500 from loan funds has permitted satisfactory progress with an earlier programme of plantation work and the inception of some new schemes. Climatic conditions were generally unfavourable particularly in the south where some failures were recorded as the result of prolonged drought. At several centres, however, very encouraging results were obtained, details of which have been afforded in a special technical report. Thirteen different schemes were proceeded with to the limits imposed by available funds, exclusive of reclamation work on the sand dunes financed by the Palestine Railways for the protection of the main line. In all 1,196 acres on the dunes are being afforested or placed under sand-binding grasses and tamarisk as a preliminary to the planting of timber.

A detailed statement of plantations formed by private agencies during the past year is not yet available but it may be asserted that arboriculture is growing in popularity and is being taken up by all sections of the community. Budgets of municipalities and local councils include as a novel feature provision for tree-planting and the payment of forest guards. The demand for gratis issues of transplants from Government nurseries reached such dimensions that it became necessary to notify by departmental circular the conditions limiting free grants to approved institutions. Details of sales and distributions are annexed hereto as Appendix XX. to which must be added in a general review of planting the output of several private nurseries. Arbor Day was celebrated, as usual, with much enthusiasm at all centres where Government schools have been established, and has now become a permanent feature in the scholastic year.

The horticultural industry has benefited by sales of fruit stocks in large numbers at very cheap rates from Government nurseries. Advice is also given by the field staff on the choice of types and varieties for different soils and localities, and on the lay-out, general cultivation and irrigation of orchards and plantations. Special attention has been devoted to olive propagation and grafted stock held at nurseries has been greatly increased to meet a growing demand ⁽⁷⁾. Forests in which wild olives occur, have been thrown open for the extraction of suckers under licence, subject only to precautions against undue damage to surrounding growth. Large numbers of bitter orange stocks have also been issued from the Acre station, while banana cultivation has been encouraged at Jenin and the planting of improved types of dates at Beisan.

The need, however, of forest and horticultural research on systematic lines is becoming increasingly obvious and specific provision was made in the current budget for the former purpose. Delay in receipt of sanction for new services has

⁽⁷⁾ Appendix XXII.

postponed actual organisation but funds and personnel were earlier diverted to specific investigations. By such means a considerable body of comparative data has been accumulated and definite conclusions have been reached on some silvicultural questions. A detailed report on the results obtained from experiments in the reclamation of sand dunes, written for the Empire Forestry Association, has been reprinted by that body for general circulation. In other fields the relative values of *in situ* sowing and transplanting have been determined with reference to a number of species, together with the optimum date for these operations in different localities. The comparative rate of growth of transplants in nurseries and in the open; the effects of spacing and overcrowding; tolerance of shade and sunshine; resistance of roots to exposure during transplanting, and similar factors have also been studied. Much, however, remains to be done before working plans in natural forests and artificial plantations can be satisfactorily developed. The actual stocks and carrying capacity of wooded areas by species, the incremental factor and the relative commercial values of native and exotic timbers must be ascertained and employed as the basis of a sound silvicultural system.

Horticultural operations, despite the vital importance of the industry, continue to be conducted in the most haphazard fashion. Such a result may be attributed to the monopoly character of orange planting the profits of which are referable rather to exceptionally favourable conditions of climate and soil than to skill in cultivation and management. Although according to recent estimates at least £E 160,000 have been invested, exclusive of the purchase price of land, on bringing some 8000 acres of orange groves to the bearing stage, no systematic effort has been made to determine the most profitable distances of planting, quantities of irrigation water, methods of preliminary and subsequent cultivation, manuring, etc. Profits on the export of some two million cases of oranges from last season's crop, valued at £E 506,000, have certainly been sufficient to encourage further planting, estimated as 1,200 acres, but such profits could indubitably have been greatly enhanced by an elimination of many preventible losses. For example, a principal item in the cost of production is that of pumping water from wells for irrigation during the summer. For this purpose approximately 830 oil-engines and 250 water-wheels are employed, and yet it has been established beyond doubt that the prevalence of the bacterial rot known as "gummosis", is due to the excessive application of water, coupled with the use of highly susceptible stock. The establishment of a Government citrus station will consequently meet a very urgent requirement and, it is trusted, assist towards the establishment of the industry on a businesslike footing.

Recent developments in horticulture reflect reaction to market influences. While orange planting has been stimulated by the opening of trade with Eastern Europe, the grape fruit is being grown in larger quantity to meet an increasing demand from Egypt originating principally with the American tourist traffic. Table and raisin grapes are displacing to a considerable extent wine-vineyards, as a result of relatively favourable markets for the former products, while almonds are similarly giving way to apricots and figs which, in improved varieties and properly dried, command ready local sales at good prices. Propaganda, lectures and demonstrations in fruit and vegetable drying, sulphuring and packing by modern methods have been organised by the department during the past two years with encouraging results. New features are found in banana cultivation and the introduction of selected varieties of Egyptian dates, experiments with which have been organised at the Government station at Beisan and also by the Palestine Zionist Executive at Daganah in the Jordan Valley. Considerable supplies of bananas have already reached the market and have been sold at very favourable prices. Strawberries, originally introduced to the Acre forest nursery, have also now been extensively planted in the neighbourhood. Departmental leaflets on the drying and preparation of apricots and raisins and on the cultivation of bananas and dates have been circulated in response to a general enquiry for information on these subjects.

VETERINARY AND LIVESTOCK SERVICE.

The control of disease has been accepted as a necessary foundation for a livestock husbandry in Palestine. Being, however, of a preventive nature, the results, if satisfactory, have a negative and consequently little conspicuous character. A veterinary service, as such, should be ancillary to a constructive agency dealing with the many problems of animal management which lie outside the province of veterinary medicine. Selective breeding and registration, feeding and rationing for specific purposes, dairying and milk-recording, wool grading and improvement, poultry-farming and other subsidiary livestock industries, are among the undertakings requiring expert treatment by specialists working under official auspices. It is consequently hoped in view of a clearly expressed demand for such assistance, to exploit the projected Government stud farm as the nucleus of a livestock service and

develop, as funds may be made available, remount, dairying and sheep sections to which fellah and settler alike may look for help in the development of the corresponding industries.

In the meantime the veterinary field staff consisting of the chief veterinary officer and six inspectors, finds more than ample occupation in the enforcement of quarantine regulations on the border, the suppression of contagious diseases throughout the country and attendance on police and gendarmerie animals. An urgent need for an elucidation of the types of tick fever occurring in Palestine, led to the improvisation of a veterinary laboratory and the seconding of the senior veterinary officer for this duty. Later, a widespread incidence of contagious abortion among imported dairy stock, affecting thirteen settlements, involved the service in blood examination of all in-contact cases. Inspection of slaughter-houses, markets and khans and of imported hides, skins and other animal products, has been accepted as an essential measure of control, and the last-named duty was taken over from the Department of Health early in the year. Hides and skins, imported and exported, to the number of 96,000, were examined since the date of transfer and covering reports furnished in accordance with international conventions. The Ottoman law dealing with contagious diseases of animals being found inapplicable to modern conditions, was repealed and replaced by a new draft ordinance in December.

The prevalence of rinderpest or cattle plague in Syria, Asia Minor and Southern Russia led to the prohibition of the importation of cattle from all ports of Asia Minor and Syria, except Beyrouth, in March and from Russian ports in September; which restrictions are still in force. In view of the occurrence of this disease in Irak, and as an additional precaution to veterinary examination, all cattle entering Palestine through inland quarantine stations are registered to facilitate the establishment of origin should a local outbreak unfortunately occur. Cattle introduced for breeding purposes are tested for possible infection with contagious bovine abortion and all equines for glanders. Imports of animals for the year totalled 249,670 head, being an increase of 27,212 as compared with the previous year, and £E6,461 were collected as quarantine fees.

The veterinary situation with regard to internal contagious disease is not unsatisfactory. No cases of cattle plague, bovine contagious pleuro-pneumonia or foot and mouth disease have been reported during the year. Rabies, however, is prevalent throughout the country and 78 animal cases were recorded, of which 63 were confirmed by the central laboratory of the Department of Health. Suspected animals to the number of 460 were kept under observation in municipal kennels by the veterinary service, which was also responsible for the preventive destruction of 8,450 ownerless and unregistered dogs. The civil forces and municipalities have co-operated, as heretofore, with the Department in this service and total destructions for the year, exclusive of action by private agencies, have amounted to 17,362 dogs, 461 jackals and 159 other animals.

Ten outbreaks of anthrax resulting in 154 deaths, were controlled by single-dose vaccination applied to 4,281 animals. This recently developed method has proved in local conditions very superior to the use of serum as elsewhere practised, no mortality having resulted and complete protection having been afforded. Reports submitted in connection with this disease all point to soil-contamination as the source of infection, and the continued incidence of the disease is attributed to a general neglect of precautions in the treatment of carcasses and excreta of animals that have died from anthrax. The disease moreover is frequently not suspected or diagnosed, and ailing animals are slaughtered in the field with a resulting liberation of infection in a form difficult to destroy. Pastures thus contaminated remain a danger to stock for long periods. A leaflet descriptive of symptoms and available methods of control has been circulated throughout the country with a resulting satisfactory decrease in the number of cases reported.

Imported cattle, and particularly dairy stock, have proved highly susceptible to local tickborne diseases. Much confusion previously existed with regard to the nature of so-called tick-fever, but as a result of a considerable amount of work during the year, five different types are now known to occur in cattle, each of which is capable of setting up definite symptoms. Fatal results may follow any of these infections with the exception of spirochaetosis. The investigation of methods of protective inoculation have been delayed by lack of personnel, equipment and test animals which must be obtained from tick-free countries to obviate the probability of earlier natural infection and a confusion of results. Trypan blue has been used with good results in cases of one type of tick-fever. It is recognised, however, that a preventive campaign of tick destruction by means of dipping and spraying, is action of first and immediate importance. Steps have consequently been taken to secure material for general propaganda in this connection, including slides and lanterns for lecturing purposes and illustrated leaflets for general distribution.

Seven cases of glanders were reported during the year, as compared with fourteen in 1924. Epizootic lymphangitis continues to occur sporadically and eighteen affected animals were destroyed. Infectious pleuro-pneumonia of goats was prevalent and as no effective vaccine is yet available, isolation of cases and segregation of infected flocks are practised. Blood collected from 47 goats suspected of undulant fever was forwarded for serological diagnosis to the Department of Health and eighteen positive cases were destroyed. Tuberculosis and cysticercus are frequently detected in slaughter-houses where infected organs are destroyed.

Drought, scarcity of grazing and heavier slaughtering to meet the requirements of a rapidly increasing population, have limited the effect of natural increase on the total stock of the various domestic animals. Statistics for the preparation of an animal census are unfortunately only available for classes which are subject to animal tax and do not include equines and cattle. It will be noted from Appendix XXIV. that while the number of goats has practically doubled since the occupation and now exceeds half a million, the stock of sheep only shows an increase of 28,000 on the figure for 1920 and an actual decrease of 7,500 on last year's returns. The advisability, in such circumstances, of increasing the tax on goats, as has been done in Cyprus, both in the interests of sheep-farming and afforestation, has again been brought under discussion. The demand for animal transport in connection with building operations, road-making and industrial developments, has led to a very considerable influx of camels from neighbouring territories. Some three thousand buffaloes passed to Palestinian territory with an adjustment of the northern frontier.

Prices for livestock show little alteration in last year's figures except for sheep which are in greatest demand for a meat supply.⁽⁸⁾ The slaughter of 282,000 animals in the larger towns, exclusive of consumption in villages and rural areas, represents a further increase of 53,000 head for the year⁽⁹⁾ and may be compared with additional nett imports of 41,000 head of slaughter stock. The resulting drain on the livestock industry may be appreciated from the fact that 160,000 sheep were slaughtered for urban consumption alone, as compared with a total stock of 290,000 and a nett importation of approximately 110,000 head. Similarly, the town slaughter of 41,000 bullocks, cows and calves as compared with a nett importation of 15,000 head, spells a depletion of herds out of proportion to natural increase and an indirect restraint on cultivation. The stimulus thus provided to the normal improvidence of the fellah, enhanced by a general financial crisis and absence of credit, is an influence which must be removed before livestock husbandry can be placed on a sound footing for further development. The adoption of sheep-feeding as a branch of mixed farming on small holdings has already been indicated as a partial solution of the problem, with which may be combined an increased goat tax, the encouragement of poultry farming and the better organisation of the fishing industry.

Material progress has been made with the development of a sanitary milk-supply to the larger towns, including the provision of special milk-trains and properly equipped distributing centres. The result have been sufficiently encouraging to warrant further considerable importations of pure-bred dairy stock from Damascus, Beyrout, Holland and Hungary, numbering 5 Dutch and 7 Syrian bulls, 47 Dutch and 264 Syrian cows and 93 calves. A recognition of the susceptibility of European cattle to local tick-borne diseases and unfavourable conditions of housing and feeding, is reflected by the preference now given to female stock from Syria.⁽¹⁾ The colonisation department of the Palestine Zionist Executive reported in August that £E 26,000 has been paid for cows during the two previous years and that the total stock on settlements under its auspices numbered 3,050 head. To facilitate distribution a special department has been organised for the sale of agricultural products, and £E 17,422 had been realised from the sale of milk, butter and cheese.

The German colonies were for some years before the war the only source from which a satisfactory milk supply could be obtained, and have admirably exploited a temporary monopoly of this trade as a means of stocking their farms with high-grade or pedigree animals and building up a sound rotation of forage crops. Dairy farms at Sarona, Wilhelma and Bet Lahm consequently set a standard to the country at large both in stock-feeding and management and in the preparation and distribution of their products. Modern dairies with a satisfactory equipment are, however, also being operated by the Palestine Colonisation Association at the Mikveh Israel agricultural school near Jaffa and at the Benjamina settlement. Obstacles to progress in dairying are found in the scarcity and high prices of green and dry forage for

⁽⁸⁾ Appendix XXXII.

⁽⁹⁾ Appendix XXXIII.

⁽¹⁾ Appendix XXX.

summer feeding; in Egyptian and Australian competition in the butter and cheese markets; in the prevalence of tick fever and the high susceptibility thereto of European cattle, and in the wide-spread distribution of contagious bovine abortion. Hay-making; the extended cultivation of green manures and subsequently forage crops; improvement in the present standards of butter and cheese-making; a general dipping campaign for the control of ticks, coupled with a possible system of preventive inoculation; and the testing of incontact herds and segregation of positive cases of contagious abortion, are indicated as a programme for general adoption by the industry. In response to a number of demands from the Arab community for practical assistance towards the improvement of their dairy practice, a portable equipment has been obtained by the Department for demonstrations of butter and cheese-making in the villages, and an officer with special qualifications in these subjects has been seconded to conduct a dairy campaign.

The local wool crop has been estimated as approximately 790 tons per annum of which 64 tons is derived from sheep skins after slaughter. A recent but growing export trade in this product, which reached 167 tons in 1924, with a value of £E 13,876, lends importance to the question of possible improvement in the country fleece. Palestine wool is typically of the carpet variety, selling locally, unwashed and unskirted, for P.T. 5 to P.T. 8 a kilo and having, according to reports on samples submitted to the Imperial Institute in 1924, a c.i.f. value on the London market of 6d to 9d per lb. The weight of fleece is very light, ranging from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$ kilos per unit unskirted. The fibre moreover frequently exhibits a 'break' which is referred to periods of drought or parasitism. Steps have consequently been taken by the veterinary service to discuss the importation of Meraise rams from Egypt as an immediate means of fleece and carcase improvement, and to secure the general adoption of periodic drenching with copper sulphate for the control of strongylus infection. Guaranteed orders for a number of picked Egyptian rams have been obtained and drenching is now practised, but the problem of restricting the competition of the goat for available pasturage and of introducing hand-feeding in times of drought, are still unsolved. A solution will, however, probably lie by way of an increase in the comparative value of the crossbred sheep and a general appreciation of the return to its proper management. An ultimate decision on the most suitable cross for local conditions must, however, await the outcome of breeding experiments to be conducted at the projected Government stud-farm.

Encouraging results have attended the efforts of the Department to introduce modern methods of poultry farming, towards which the very high prices ruling for eggs and table-birds throughout the year have greatly contributed. Annual average profits of as much as P.T. 30 per hen have been recorded at certain progressive centres, and the growth of the industry may be estimated from the fact that over two hundred incubators, many of large capacity, are now in use. A general improvement in housing is also evident and is responsible for the absence of any epidemic disease during the past year. Demonstrations and illustrated lectures were given by the travelling instructor at a number of centres and a poultry-keepers' association is in course of organisation under official auspices. A model poultry farm has been organised at the Acre station with standard houses from England which will serve as patterns for local construction. Pure-bred birds of types likely to flourish in local conditions, have also been recently landed as foundation stock and will, it is hoped, enable the Department later to meet a growing demand for pedigree poultry and selected eggs at a reasonable price. It is also intended to attempt the improvement of local breeds by selection and crossing with imported strains.

Bee-keeping has suffered a temporary set-back as a result of drought and a very poor flow of nectar. The abnormal frosts recorded early in the year also had a marked effect on honey-plants. In this connection it is of interest to note that the Eucalyptus alone seemed resistant to unfavourable climatic conditions and yielded nectar in usual quantity. At Hedera which is situated in the middle of Eucalyptus plantations, the honey crop was passably good, whereas elsewhere no surplus was obtained and artificial feeding of the bees became necessary. The prospects for the coming year, however, are very satisfactory to date, and with six thousand modern hives now installed and stocked, it is hoped that many foreign enquiries for local honey may be met. Foulbrood of bees has been successfully combated by the Department and only five cases have occurred during the year, involving the destruction of fifteen hives as compared with four hundred fired during the previous season. The inclusion of 'foulbrood' within the provisions of the Plant Protection Ordinance, rendering action by the owners of infected hives compulsory, has contributed materially to such result. Lectures and demonstrations on bee-keeping by the Department's travelling instructor are always attended by large and interested audiences.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SERVICE.

Control of black scale in citrus orchards continued to engross the attention of the entomological service during the season when field operations are possible. Fumigation commenced about the middle of April and was brought to a close half-way through December with the advent of the wet weather. An operative season of some eight months was thus secured, but sickness among the field staff, involving both the entomologist's assistants, unfortunately caused great inconvenience and delay. The campaign was opened at Zeeb on the coast near the northern border where 28 gardens including 8,552 trees, were treated. Some of the groves were sited in most inaccessible positions and operations were hampered by the local practice of interplanting citrus with pomegranates, apricots, olives and other fruit trees. A second unit of tents, including two of exceptional size for the unusually tall trees found in this area, was brought into use half-way through the season and the rate of work much augmented. Difficulty was at first experienced with the local labour supply which was solved by importing workmen from Haifa and settling them as temporary residents in the district.

Results have been in every way satisfactory, as evidenced by the superior prices obtained for fruit and a resumption of planting operations which had been suspended as a result of widespread damage from the scale. Arrangements have been made with the Royal Air Force for an aerial photographic survey of citrus groves in the Acre district. It will then be possible to indicate on a general plan the exact position of citrus gardens and progress made with fumigation. Similar work has been carried out in the Haifa area where a number of private gardens have been treated for black scale, and also at Petah Tikvah in the Jaffa area, for the eradication of an isolated outbreak of mussel scale. Some 4,000 trees in addition to those quoted above, were fumigated, bringing the total for the season to 12,552 trees for one and a half field units. Fumigation of citrus fruits prior to export has been instituted at Migdal near Tiberias as a means of increasing the market value of the product. An illustrated bulletin by the Government Entomologist descriptive of the fumigation campaign in Palestine has been reprinted from the Bulletin of Entomological Research

Experiments in the control of fig scale have been conducted in the Jerusalem district with kerosene, rosin and lime-sulphur sprays. None of these insecticides, however, proved one hundred per cent efficacious and further investigation of alternative methods will be necessary. A study of the life-history and habits of this pest has been made with some results of original interest and value. Spraying demonstrations with a standard poisoned-sugar compound for the destruction of olive fruit-fly were also given in the same area. An illustrated pamphlet dealing with the life history and methods for control of the Mediterranean fruit-fly was published and circulated.

The plague of field mice was somewhat abated by the cold winter of 1924/25 and the rodents were less in evidence than usual. The gassing machines were again utilised with satisfactory results wherever necessary. Moles, so-called, have been dealt with by means of an efficient trap imported from England, and arrangements are being made for a general distribution of this device to affected areas. Large quantities of strychnine capsules for the destruction of jackals and vagrant dogs, as an anti-rabic measure, were prepared in the entomological laboratory and distributed to all agencies participating in the campaign.

The plant inspection service was maintained at ports of entry and 4,123 consignments were examined with a resulting interception of 65 infections by dangerous pests.⁽²⁾ The importation of tomatoes from Egypt was prohibited during the year as a precaution against the introduction of the hibiscus mealy-bug which occurs widely on this vegetable in the neighbouring country and inflicts very considerable damage on a number of fruit-trees and crops. Several prosecutions under the Plant Protection Ordinance were based on the illegal shipment of citrus fruits from areas in the north infected with black scale to the southern district. Both the departmental museum and the entomological laboratory are now well equipped and the number of visitors to the former has been three times as great as in any previous year.

Pending the appointment of a Government Plant Pathologist, the Department has been indebted to the Imperial Bureau of Mycology and to the staff of the Palestine Zionist Executive's experiment station at Tel-Aviv for investigation of a number of more or less serious plant diseases. Local types of rust and smut in wheat, a wilt of sesame, gummosis of citrus trees, a root-rot of vines and melon-blight have

(2) Appendix XLIV.

been the subject of technical reports on which popular leaflets were based descriptive of measures of control. The Jewish community is also indebted to the above mentioned station for a number of valuable bulletins dealing with local plant diseases several of which are being reprinted in Arabic by the Department, under an arrangement with the Palestine Zionist Executive, for general circulation.⁽³⁾

SOIL SURVEY SERVICE.

A further section of the soil map on which it is hoped ultimately to base a graduated land tax, was completed during the year and forms the subject of a special technical report. The agricultural chemist attended a pedological conference called to Rome in May, 1924, under the auspices of the International Bureau of Agriculture, and has, as a result, been able to adjust the procedure and technique of the local soil survey to agreements and understandings reached at this representative meeting. The receipt of further equipment during the year has greatly facilitated analytical work and the chemical laboratory has now been placed on a satisfactory footing. In addition to routine examinations in connection with the survey, certain work has been undertaken for other departmental services and the public of which a determination of the composition and feeding values of local hay and forage is the most important.

METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE.

A meteorological record has been maintained throughout the year at six official stations, two of which, at Haifa and Gaza, have been equipped to the requirements of Class II in international grading, and furnish daily telegraphic reports to Cairo for incorporation in the general daily report for the Eastern Mediterranean. Data are also now obtained from eleven non-official stations of which that established by the municipality of Tel-Aviv contains a very full range of instruments and issues an exhaustive monthly statement. The Department remains indebted to the physical service in Egypt for scrutiny of the local records and compilation of audited returns. Members of the clerical staff at Governorates and District Offices have been afforded instruction in the reading of meteorological instruments and act as observers in return for small monthly allowances which, however, are only payable on receipt of reports from Cairo to the effect that returns have passed scrutiny. By such means it has been possible to secure a reasonably satisfactory record at a total annual charge of £E 168 to public funds.

As the rainy season, and with it the agricultural year, normally commences in October and ends in April, a comparative statement of rainfall will be presented in future for seasons rather than calendar years⁽⁴⁾. It will be noted that while 540 millimetres has been established as the general average rainfall for Palestine, exclusive of the southern desert, a partial drought during 1924/25, affecting particularly the Beersheba, Jerusalem and Jordan Valley areas, and, in less degree, the Nazareth, Jenin, Nablus and Jaffa districts was responsible for a reduction of such general average to 341 millimetres. The situation in Galilee and Samaria was, however, largely retrieved by exceptionally heavy rains in April⁽⁵⁾. As might be expected from the record, both winter and summer crops which were very poor in the south and midland areas, afforded average yields in Samaria and Galilee and were exceptionally good in Phœnicia. The new agricultural year, however, has opened well with a rainfall of remarkably even distribution, and optimism prevails in all districts with reference to annual crops.

The effects of spring drought were enhanced by abnormal frosts and cold winds which were experienced all through the country during early part of January, 1925. It is alleged that frost has not been recorded at Jericho during the previous twenty eight years, but was of sufficient severity to kill back banana groves and necessitate the replanting of tomatoes and egg-plants. The effect, however, was most seriously felt by orange growers in the Jaffa district. By contrast, the current season opened with exceptionally warm weather which started deciduous fruit trees, such as apricots, almonds and figs, into premature growth. As compensation, cereals and legumes made excellent early growth and in many areas it was necessary to cut or feed back wheat and barley. Arable farming is consequently likely to benefit at the expense of the fruit belt, though prospects for the 1926/27 orange crop are at the moment also very satisfactory.

⁽³⁾ Appendix V.

⁽⁴⁾ Appendix XLVII.

⁽⁵⁾ Appendix XLVI.

FISHERIES SERVICE.

Pending authority for the re-insertion of the post of Marine Biologist on the departmental establishment, records of fish catches by species have been maintained at Haifa and Acre and other ichthyometrical data accumulated. The Ottoman law with reference to fisheries having been found inapplicable to modern conditions, has been replaced by a new Fisheries Ordinance, and regulations in control of fishing practice have been drafted in consultation with representatives of the industry. Agreement has been reached at all principal fishing centres with reference to the size of mesh in nets which shall be permissible at different seasons in the interest of the stock of immature fish and fish-fry. This somewhat obvious measure meets a general demand from the more intelligent Arab fishermen who have volunteered their support towards the enforcement of the regulation. The establishment of close seasons and closed areas in breeding grounds must necessarily await a resumption of an enquiry which has been temporarily suspended as a measure of economy.

In the continued absence of any shelter on the coast, little progress in the fishing industry has been possible, though a Lowestoft motor-trawler has been engaged in experimental trawling and long-lining, with headquarters at Haifa, since October. The impossibility of bringing this craft with a draft of seven feet, alongside any wharf for provisioning, landing of the catch or refitting, severely handicaps the the owners' operations and, failing a prospect of a boat-harbour within a reasonable period, there is every likelihood of this enterprise being abandoned. The season's catch at Haifa dropped to 127 tons as compared with 252 tons taken during the previous year, while the average first selling price rose from PT.6.9 to PT.8, per kilo ⁽⁶⁾. A group of Jewish fishermen from Salonica was established at Acre under the auspices of the Palestine Zionist Executive, with, however, little effect on the catch landed at that port, which totalled 44 tons with a first value of £E3,033 ⁽⁷⁾. The relative shortage of fish landed during the year is attributed in part to spring drought, as the turbidity of coastal waters following on heavy rains, is apparently a principal factor of success in longshore fishing operations which are alone possible with the craft at present employed. A marked increase in imports of fresh and tinned fish has been recorded, the value of the latter having been returned as £E 38,250 for the season. As sardines visit the coast at regular seasons and olive oil is a principal agricultural product, a dependence on foreign tinned fish can only be referred to lack of boat harbourage and organisation. In this connection, it may be noted that a canning factory for sardines was established at Jaffa shortly before the war and, granted reasonable landing and refitting facilities, an important industry in fish-curing and canning could be confidently anticipated at an early date.

E. R. SAWER,

Director of Agriculture and Forests.

⁽⁶⁾ Appendix XLIX.

⁽⁷⁾ Appendix L.

APPENDICES.

ADMINISTRATION.

- I. Expenditure and Revenue 1921 to 1925.
- II. Expenditure by Technical Services 1923 to 1925.
- III. Analysis of Forest and Veterinary Revenue 1924 and 1925.
- IV. Legislation.
- V. Agricultural Leaflets.

AGRICULTURAL SERVICE.

- VI. A Comparison of Tithed Crop Returns for the Years 1921 to 1925.
- VII. Exports of Agricultural Products.
- VIII. Imports of Agricultural Products.
- IX. Imports and Exports of Flour, Wheat and Barley.
- X. Imports of Agricultural Machinery and Requisites.
- XI. Imports of Artificial Fertilisers into Palestine 1922-1925.
- XII. Balance of Foreign Trade in Agricultural Products for the Year 1925.
- XIII. Average Wholesale Market Prices of Agricultural Products for the Years 1913 and 1920 to 1925.
- XIV. Production of Tobacco 1921 to 1925.

FOREST AND HORTICULTURAL SERVICE.

- XV.(a) Schedule of State Forests: Northern Circle.
- XV.(b) Schedule of State Forests: Southern Circle.
- XVI. Issues of Forest Licences 1925.
- XVII.(a) Forest Receipts 1925: By Categories of Forest Produce.
- XVII.(b) Forest Receipts 1925: By Forest Divisions.
- XVIII. Extraction of Forest Produce for Trade Purposes during 1925.
- XIX. Extraction of Forest Produce under Free Licences during 1925.
- XX. Plants Issued and Sold from Government Nurseries during 1924/25.
- XXI. Stocks in Government Nurseries.
- XXII. Olive Propagation.
- XXIII.(a) Exports of Sundry Forest Products.
- XXIII.(b) Imports of Sundry Forest Products.
- XXIII.(c) Balance of Trade in Forest Products 1925.

VETERINARY SERVICE.

- XXIV. Animal Census 1920 to 1925.
- XXV. Animal Census 1924 to 1925 by Sub-Districts.
- XXVI. Contagious Animal Diseases Return 1924 and 1925.
- XXVII. Contagious Animal Diseases Return by Districts.
- XXVIII. Animals Imported through Quarantine Stations 1924 and 1925.
- XXIX. Veterinary Quarantine Receipts 1925.
- XXX.(a) Details of Pure Bred Livestock Imported during 1925: Through Haifa Quarantine Station.
- XXX.(b) Details of Pure Bred Livestock Imported during 1925: Through Manawat Quarantine Station.
- XXXI. Animals Exported to Syria and Transjordan through Quarantine Stations during 1925.
- XXXII.(a) Average Prices of Livestock during 1924 and 1925: January to June.
- XXXII.(b) Average Prices of Livestock during 1924 and 1925: July to December.
- XXXIII. Slaughter House Returns for 1924 and 1925.
- XXXIV. Slaughter House Returns—Jerusalem/Jaffa Districts.
- XXXV. Slaughter House Returns—Southern District.
- XXXVI. Slaughter House Returns—Northern District.
- XXXVII. Veterinary Service to Police.
- XXXVIII. Veterinary Service to Gendarmerie.
- XXXIX. Veterinary Service to Police and Gendarmerie—Deaths.
- XL. Veterinary Service to Police and Gendarmerie—Destructions.
- XLI. Veterinary Service to Police and Gendarmerie—Analysis of Fatal Diseases.
- XLII. Animals Destroyed by Veterinary Service as an Antirabic Measure during 1925.
- XLIII. Veterinary Laboratory—Routine Examinations.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SERVICE.

- XLIV. Plant Inspection Return.

METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE.

- XLV. Meteorological Record—1925.
XLVI. Statement of Rainfall for the Season 1924/25.
XLVII. Comparative Statement of Rainfall for the Seasons 1920/21 to 1924/25.
XLVIII. Graphic Presentation of Rainfall for the Season 1924/25.

FISHERIES SERVICE.

- XLIX. Comparative Statement of Fish Caught and First Selling Prices for the
Years 1921 to 1925 at Haifa.
L. Comparative Statement of Fish Caught and First Selling Prices for the
Years 1920 to 1923 at Jaffa and Gaza and 1925 at Acre.
LI. Details of Fish Caught and First Selling Prices at Haifa, during 1925.
LII. Details of Fish Caught and First Selling Prices at Acre, during 1925.
LIII. Fish Imported into Palestine 1923 to 1925.
-

Appendix I.

EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE OF THE DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTS FOR THE
YEARS 1921 to 1925.

Year	Expenditure	Revenue	Net cost
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
1921	45,179	4,591	40,588
1922	37,644	7,725	29,919
1923	36,316	10,534	25,782
1924	35,648	11,380	24,268
1925	35,571	14,434	21,137

ANALYSIS OF REVENUE.

	Veterinary	Forestry
	L.E.	L.E.
1921	1,779	2,813
1922	4,473	3,252
1923	5,481	5,054
1924	5,313	6,067
1925	6,671	7,763

Appendix II.

COMPARATIVE EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEARS
1st. JANUARY to 31st. DECEMBER, 1923, 1924 and 1925.

	1923	1924	1925
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
1. Administration, Clerical, Accounts and Stores	3,706	3,016	2,992
2. Veterinary, including Quarantine, Hospital, Contagious Diseases and Laboratory Services and Attendance on Police and Gendarmerie Animals	11,968	11,801	11,364
3. Agricultural Field Services, including Co-operative Field Experiments and Demonstrations	8,270	8,618	6,718
4. Forestry and Horticulture, including Administration of State Quarries and Grazing	8,606	7,304	9,248
5. Entomological, including Plant Inspection at Ports of Entry	2,150	2,838	3,271
6. Agricultural Chemistry including Soil Survey	702	635	922
7. Grant-in-Aid of Agricultural Education	296	300	300
8. Meteorological Service	97	168	168
9. Fisheries Service	302	108	108
10. Upkeep of Government House Grounds	220	860	480
Total	36,317	35,648	35,571

FOREST AND VETERINARY RECEIPTS FOR 1925.
(Compared with Receipts for 1924).

Appendix III.

MONTH.	Sale of Nursery Produce. £E. m/ms.	Wood-cutting. £E. m/ms.	Lime Burning. £E. m/ms.	Stone Quarrying. £E. m/ms.	Charcoal Burning. £E. m/ms.	Confiscated Forest Produce. £E. m/ms.	Free Licences. £E. m/ms.	Quarantine Receipts. £E. m/ms.	Stock Breeding Service. £E. m/ms.	Receipts for Inspection of Hides Skins, etc. £E. m/ms.	Miscellaneous Fees. £E. m/ms.	TOTAL. £E. m/ms.
January 1925	108,479	146,790	17,000	55,000	267,280	15,490	60,630	480,770	1,000	3,200	1,460	1,157,099
1924	58,805	14,530	7,500	25,000	142,150	4,965	17,900	311,100	—	—	2,660	584,630
February 1925	83,735	66,160	31,500	140,000	421,440	12,000	41,410	335,570	—	5,000	640	1,137,455
1924	110,960	10,610	43,500	94,500	97,640	7,000	7,400	230,470	—	—	4,960	577,040
March 1925	46,052	64,630	72,500	115,000	333,860	26,271	37,877	454,104	—	6,400	2,160	1,158,854
1924	43,025	15,300	54,000	115,000	154,780	33,605	27,900	334,190	—	—	2,440	780,240
April 1925	5,970	53,120	69,500	50,000	212,800	400	56,000	530,900	1,000	6,400	180	986,270
1924	9,115	10,740	78,200	40,000	142,140	2,955	14,700	711,910	—	—	1,800	1,011,560
May 1925	6,170	53,600	67,500	78,750	130,800	12,640	33,950	444,490	—	6,800	140	834,840
1924	13,480	9,375	47,500	46,250	138,480	33,395	19,500	275,560	—	—	2,480	586,020
June 1925	4,170	56,470	80,000	130,000	88,420	*135,910	36,000	723,520	—	5,000	100	987,770
1924	4,250	25,079	78,400	60,000	113,820	8,220	22,900	397,100	—	—	2,840	712,600
July 1925	4,085	72,960	180,100	56,250	265,940	6,085	100,250	740,320	—	7,000	—	1,432,990
1924	20,165	16,280	102,500	48,960	115,900	149,585	57,050	466,130	—	—	3,740	980,310
August 1925	7,788	85,460	145,500	110,210	226,320	15,210	100,300	693,230	—	6,800	290	1,391,078
1924	10,515	38,205	172,500	55,000	207,050	10,320	29,300	601,950	—	—	2,600	1,127,440
September 1925	53,854	124,345	189,500	86,350	310,410	12,900	53,350	737,610	—	7,000	2,500	1,577,819
1924	390	75,960	206,000	187,500	248,400	52,320	110,000	432,000	—	—	2,040	1,314,610
October 1925	47,935	151,130	195,200	53,125	452,530	24,180	26,220	490,900	—	3,600	—	1,444,820
1924	2,430	129,600	192,500	52,800	346,580	12,620	135,100	654,900	—	—	3,120	1,529,650
November 1925	31,010	106,550	51,000	73,750	355,640	24,095	56,120	479,700	—	5,400	—	1,183,265
1924	42,240	119,205	60,500	90,000	245,860	41,830	61,900	518,030	—	—	1,680	1,181,305
December 1925	143,721	128,680	32,000	28,750	258,660	22,055	40,195	478,740	—	7,200	2,000	1,142,001
1924	92,094	79,985	30,000	42,600	284,560	51,240	64,695	348,000	—	—	1,300	994,474
Total: 1925	542,969	1,109,895	1,131,300	997,185	3,324,100	35,116	642,302	6,589,854	2,000	69,800	9,440	14,434,261
1924	407,469	544,940	1,043,100	857,610	2,237,360	408,055	508,345	5,281,340	—	—	31,660	11,379,879

*Refunded.

LEGISLATION.

ORDINANCES, NOTICES AND REGULATIONS PROMULGATED DURING THE YEAR 1925, AFFECTING THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY.

SUBJECT.	Ordinance, Regu- lation, Notice, etc.	Official Gazette.	
		No.	Date.
<u>AGRICULTURAL SERVICE.</u>			
"Tobacco Ordinance, 1925" No. 8.	Ordinance	Extraordinary	6.1.25
"Payment of Fees for Game Licences" Regulation under Game Preservation Ordinance.	Regulation	133	15.2.25
"Permission to Grow Rice".	Notice	134	1.3.25
"Tobacco Ordinance, 1925".	Ordinance	Extraordinary	18.4.25
"Tithe Reduction Ordinance, 1925".	Ordinance	138	1.5.25
"The Cotton (Exemption from Tithe) Ordinance, 1925".	Ordinance	138	1.5.25
"Tobacco Ordinance: Substitution of Regulation No. 6".	Regulation	142	1.7.25
Tobacco Imported: Security Given by Manufacturers," etc., T. O. 1925.	Regulation	145	16.8.25
<u>VETERINARY SERVICE.</u>			
"Export of Livestock to Egypt Prohibited".	Arreté	130	1.1.25
"Inspection of Consignments of Hides and Skins an Agricultural Service".	Notice	131	15.1.25
"Importation of Bulls, Cows, Calves, Oxen and Buffaloes from Asia Minor and Syria (except Beirut Port) Prohibited".	Notice	134	1.3.25
"The Animal Quarantine Frontier between Palestine and Neighbouring Countries".	Regulation	146	1.9.25
"Russia Declared Infected with Cattle Plague. Imports Prohibited".	Notice	146	1.9.25
"Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1925".	Ordinance	152	1.12.25
<u>FORESTRY SERVICE.</u>			
"Castle of Safad Declared a Closed Forest Area".	Notice	132	1.2.25
"Forests Ordinance, 1925".	Ordinance	153	16.12.25
<u>ENTOMOLOGICAL SERVICE.</u>			
"Declaring 'Mussel Scale' a Pest under Plant Protection Ordinance".	Order	131	15.1.25
"Declaring 'Foulbrood of Bees' a Disease under Plant Protection Ordinance".	Order	131	15.1.25
"Importation of Tomatoes Prohibited".	Order	134	1.3.25
"Removal of Citrus Fruits from Northern District to Southern District Prohibited".	Regulation	145	16.8.25
<u>FISHERIES SERVICE.</u>			
"Fisheries Ordinance, 1925".	Ordinance	153	16.12.25

AGRICULTURAL LEAFLETS PUBLISHED TO DATE.

Appendix V.

Serial No.	SUBJECT OF LEAFLETS	Number issued in English	Number issued in Arabic	Number issued in Hebrew
I	<u>INSECT AND ANIMAL PESTS.</u>			
	1. Scale Insects on Citrus Trees.	26	999	408
	2. Methods of Destroying Field Mice.	26	1,017	410
	3. Control of Grasshoppers.	117	1,320	402
	4. The Mediterranean Fruit Fly.	30	1,390	352
	5. Reference Chart for Destruction of Pests.	200	500	200
II	<u>PLANT PARASITES, WEEDS AND DISEASES.</u>			
	1. Gummosis.	25	872	406
	2. Fungus Diseases of Grain Crops.	124	1,282	357
III	<u>ANIMALS DISEASES.</u>			
	1. Anthrax.	31	1,019	406
	2. Rabies in Domesticated Animals.	128	954	363
	3. Tick Infection of Cattle in Palestine.	124	1,410	422
	4. Contagious Abortion in Cattle.	*	*	*
	5. Tick Destruction.	133	1,356	30
	6. Short Notes on Animal Diseases and their Treatment.	62	*	*
IV	<u>HORTICULTURE.</u>			
	1. Planting of Grafted Vines.	32	970	—
	2. The Preparation of Dried Figs.	124	951	355
	3. Raisins.	119	931	355
	4. Drying of Apricots.	111	1,319	447
	5. Fruit Stocks.	121	1,319	460
	6. Notes on Orange Growing.	85	1,171	408
	7. Notes on Banana Cultivation.	111	1,347	407
V	<u>LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT.</u>			
	1. Care of Horses, Mules and Donkeys.	54	2,467	—
VI	<u>STAPLE CROPS.</u>			
	1. Primary Instructions on Tobacco Cultivation.	31	3,861	459
	2. Preliminary Instructions on Tobacco Cultivation.	24	3,891	462
	3. Cotton Growing.	28	438	—
VII	<u>BEE-KEEPING.</u>			
	1. Destruction of Hornets.	23	1,001	—
	2. Transfer of Bees to Modern Hives.	31	970	—
* Leaflets with Printers.				

Appendix VI.

A COMPARISON OF TITHED CROP RETURNS FOR THE YEARS
1921 TO 1925 IN METRIC TONS.

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
<u>WINTER CROPS.</u>					
Wheat - - -	72,885	87,146	86,457	92,192	101,078
Barley - - -	61,328	35,383	26,386	32,310	39,753
Beans - - -	4,948	7,275	6,551	4,512	2,374
Peas - - -	2,063	781	1,070	1,296	1,443
Lentils - - -	4,792	5,593	4,788	2,930	2,427
Kersenneh - -	7,649	7,818	9,844	7,983	5,408
TOTAL :	153,665	143,996	135,096	141,223	152,483
<u>SUMMER CROPS.</u>					
Durra - - -	14,818	23,527	16,353	33,905	27,177
Sesame - - -	2,976	3,398	3,654	3,613	4,658
Grapes - - -	6,756	6,259	7,417	7,587	3,674
Figs - - -	6,189	6,765	6,405	7,218	7,187
Melons - - -	18,304	20,210	20,625	20,158	22,263
Olives - - -	405*	3,755	1,117	3,865	1,276
Olive Oil - -	594*	3,297	2,987	4,901	2,689
Almonds - -	436	463	470	516	305
TOTAL :	50,478	67,674	59,028	81,763	69,229
GRAND TOTAL :	204,143	211,670	194,124	222,986	221,712
§ Oranges and Lemons					
Boxes - - -	830,959	1,234,251	1,365,543	1,589,331	2,146,457
Value - - -	L.E. 200,475	L.E. 325,373	L.E. 415,403	L.E. 420,792	L.E. 605,744

* Figures of doubtful accuracy.

§ Exports only for season October to May.

EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

(Exclusive of Livestock).

		1922		1923		1924		1925	
		Quantity	Value LE.	Quantity	Value LE.	Quantity	Value LE.	Quantity	Value LE.
A.									
Cereals.									
Wheat.	M. Tons.	5,887	73,994	3,123	29,246	988	15,287	632	9,646
Barley.	" "	7,128	54,038	71	478	358	3,053	25	311
Durra & Maize.	" "	4,183	30,748	1,906	13,391	1,304	11,893	1,883	19,094
		17,198	158,780	5,100	43,115	2,650	30,233	2,540	29,051
B.									
Cereal Products.									
Wheat Flour.	" "	105	1,825	224	2,957	300	7,968	385	6,738
Bran.	" "	110	554	42	180	23	70	4	58
Bread Passover.	" "	-	-	1	38	-	8	23	699
		215	2,379	267	3,175	323	8,046	412	7,495
C.									
Legumes.									
Beans.	" "	3,035	25,616	2,942	27,753	1,018	10,587	152	2,790
Lentils.	" "	2,797	23,356	3,108	28,783	859	10,414	31	536
Peas.	" "	1,691	15,017	957	8,954	539	6,555	332	3,377
Kersenneh.	" "	865	7,378	49	373	51	462	1	5
Lupins.	" "	2,412	13,339	2,076	12,309	2,473	17,025	1,398	11,362
Feeding Stuff for animals.	" "	1,762	5,196	524	1,183	507	2,144	364	1,196
		12,562	89,902	9,656	79,355	5,447	47,187	2,278	19,266
D.									
Oil Seeds.									
Sesame.	" "	1,468	35,574	1,169	26,992	1,317	29,946	539	14,382
Olives Green.	" "	25	389	21 ¹ / ₂	54	-	-	-	-
" Preserved.	" "	12	358	17	469	18	495	22	623
		1,505	36,321	1,188 ¹ / ₂	27,515	1,335	30,441	561	15,005
E.									
Vegetable Oils.									
Olive Oil (Edible).	" "	60	4,075	135	8,115	120	5,905	112	6,702
" (Unrefined).	" "	-	-	10	500	-	-	-	-
Sesame Oil.	" "	170	8,288	70	3,497	41	2,161	8	356
		230	12,363	215	12,112	161	8,066	120	7,058
F.									
Vegetables.									
Tomatoes.	" "	164	1,560	129	747	87	1,081	14	189
Potatoes.	" "	41	125	1	6	18	180	27	174
Cucumbers.	" "	81	812	19	137	56	691	-	-
Eggplants.	" "	87	929	139	1,181	152	1,895	6	63
Onions and Garlic.	" "	38	359	43	241	36	295	47	246
Marrows.	" "	16	169	28	176	22	294	-	-
Other Raw Vegetables.	" "	189	1,949	147	1,161	102	1,336	50	764
		586	5,903	506	3,649	473	5,772	144	1,436
G.									
Seeds.									
Apricot Seeds.	" "	5	107	2	19	³ / ₄	9	116	2,022
Melon "	" "	45	1,034	39	803	79	1,434		
Vegetable "	" "	6	291	46	1,179	54	949		
Other "	" "	1	52	4	72	¹ / ₂	2		
		57	1,484	91	2,073	134 ¹ / ₄	2,394	116	2,022

EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS. (Cont.)

		1922		1923		1924		1925	
		Quantity	Value LE.	Quantity	Value LE.	Quantity	Value LE.	Quantity	Value LE.
H.									
Tobacco.									
Tobacco (Uncut)	Kilos	-	-	52	6	1,364	308	43,145	10,695
Tobacco (Manufact.)	"	6	6	6	6	45	24	4	3
Cigarettes	"	2,000	1,895	666	497	31	20	753	573
		2,006	1,901	724	509	1,440	352	43,902	11,271
I.									
Fruits.									
Oranges	Cases	1,238,899	335,228	1,592,685	424,448	1,880,783	460,350	1,868,291	551,463
Lemons	"	-	1,633	6,202	1,244	5,098	1,165	5,916	1,187
Citrous Fruits	"	-	2,814	-	2,751	-	2,209	-	1,516
Melons	M. Tons.	18,047	83,016	29,516	131,221	21,696	106,375	29,740	128,448
Apricots (Fresh)	" "	63	803	156	2,150	130	1,337	113	1,165
Apricots (Dried)	" "	1	70	10	322	6	280	85	1,743
Figs (Fresh)	" "	21	45	-	-	-	-	-	-
Figs (Dried)	" "	8	176	4	91	8	176	3	30
Bananas	Kilos	2,895	91	3,601	105	27	1	-	-
Grapes	M. Tons.	1,334	11,173	1,019	6,115	950	8,775	516	5,079
Raisins	" "	276	5,743	211	4,217	457	9,648	183	4,136
Almonds Fresh	" "	111	1,115	152	1,493	186	1,964	942	32,071
Almonds Dried	" "	640	27,072	535	19,881	783	25,134	-	-
Pomegranates	" "	29	134	67	267	1 ¹ / ₂	8	-	-
Nuts (Various)	" "	6	488	2	168	3	107	2	181
Carrobs	" "	580	180	220	763	902	3,544	195	551
Other Fresh Fruits	" "	5	80	-	-	-	-	18	104
	M. Tons.	21,121	130,095	31,892	166,688	1,885,881	157,348	1,874,207	173,508
	Cases.	1,238,899	339,675	1,598,887	428,440	25,122 ¹ / ₂	463,724	31,797	554,166
	Kilos	2,895	91	360	105	27	1	-	-
J.									
Fruit Products.									
Wine	Litres	2,704,651	58,821	1,836,363	47,991	1,750,764	48,862	1,658,360	41,017
Grape Juice	M. Tons.	136	1,434	275	2,813	456	4,559	244	2,443
Apricot Paste	" "	3	77	10	322	489	9,730	-	-
Jams and Jellies	" "	1	27	-	17	2	161	1	75
Honey	" "	10	828	9	535	17	1,314	9	657
Other Dried Fruits	" "	6	133	16	454	7	181	1	36
Fruits Preserved	" "	-	39	-	36	-	-	109	1,235
	Tons.	156	61,359	310	52,168	971	64,807	364	45,463
	Litres	2,704,651	1,836,363	1,836,363	1,750,764	1,750,764	1,658,360	1,658,360	45,463
K.									
Meat.									
L.									
Poultry.									
Eggs	No.	695	5	43,460	133	171,360	520	300	1
M.									
Animal Products									
Sheep Skins Dried	M. Tons.	30	3,878	38	4,351	56	3,387	175	11,414
Goats Skins Dried	" "	66	4,711	56	5,520	116	8,995	23	1,294
Water Skins	No.	8,775	2,218	7,856	2,336	11,607	2,119	13,773	1,780
Ox and Cow Hides	M. Tons.	44	2,196	249	12,868	300	19,847	310	17,291
Intestines	" "	11	1,753	15	2,399	25	6,054	40	7,008
Bones	" "	-	13	267	553	20	26	50	120
Wool	" "	3	168	71	3,895	167	13,915	213	17,356
Hair	" "	14	366	38	740	2	117	14	191
	M. Tons.	168	15,303	734	32,662	686	54,470	825	56,454
	Units	8,775	7,856	7,856	11,607	11,607	13,773	13,773	56,454
N.									
Milk Products.									
Butter	M. Tons.	-	7	-	2	⁴ / ₂	80	-	72
Cheese	" "	145	9,650	93	5,798	67	3,764	33	2,235
Semneh	" "	4	763	7	1,086	4	586	9	1,288
Dried Sour Milk	" "	3	223	2	77	1	66	1	43
		152	10,643	102	6,963	72 ¹ / ₂	4,496	43	3,638

EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS. (Cont.)

		1922		1923		1924		1925	
		Quantity	Value LE.	Quantity	Value LE.	Quantity	Value LE.	Quantity	Value LE.
O.									
Fertilizers.	M. Tons.	781	1,744	356	1,077	45	70	-	-
P.									
Fish.									
Fish, Fresh	M. Tons.	4	64	3	81	3	139	-	-
Various.									
Laundry Soap	M. Tons.	3,078	148,223	4,798	215,980	4,809	203,891	5,853	247,735
Toilet Soap	" "	1	67	3	233	3	365	15	1,069
		3,079	148,290	4,801	216,213	4,812	204,256	5,868	248,804

Appendix VIII.

IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

(Exclusive of Livestock .

		1922		1923		1924		1925	
		Quantity	Value LE.	Quantity	Value LE.	Quantity	Value LE.	Quantity	Value LE.
A.									
Cereals.									
Wheat	M. Tons.	59	766	4,056	39,013	5,974	72,721	11,209	167,167
Barley	" "	170	1,686	10,050	73,026	2,204	20,485	6,681	69,713
Dura & Maize	" "	12	121	155	888	456	3,372	815	8,470
Rice	" "	8,028	143,477	7,738	138,067	8,644	145,918	10,121	179,864
		8,269	146,050	21,999	250,994	17,278	242,496	28,826	425,214
B.									
Cereal Products.									
Wheat Flour	M. Tons.	8,883	151,016	9,977	148,126	12,886	207,049	16,934	312,682
Pearl Barley	" "	40	1,072	48	1,173	30	731	97	2,313
Macaroni	" "	179	6,246	159	4,469	196	4,819	278	8,562
Pulses in Tins	" "	9	141	28	1,233	80	3,594	91	4,675
Farrinaceous Substances	" "	-	2,435	-	3,697	-	4,411	-	7,955
Bread Passover	" "	17	681	41	2,061	38	2,457	22	1,128
		9,128	161,591	10,253	160,759	13,230	223,061	17,422	337,315
C.									
Legumes.									
Beans	M. Tons.	266	3,708	726	10,594	709	14,394	3,700	48,784
Lentils	" "	332	3,177	643	5,995	223	2,706	480	7,470
Peas	" "	16	200	220	2,127	404	5,281	200	3,463
Kersenneh	" "	-	-	141	744	216	1,866	3,403	36,368
Other Feeding Stuff for animals	" "	39	447	212	1,307	178	1,304	913	5,568
		653	7,532	1,942	20,767	1,730	25,551	8,696	101,653
D.									
Oil Seeds.									
Sesame	M. Tons.	109	2,771	92	2,215	25	494	720	17,229
Ground Nuts	" "	479	10,938	454	9,170	615	13,858	669	14,808
Cotton Seed	" "	247	8,457	82	3,785	73	5,233	148	12,215
Coconuts	" "	190	2,688	146	2,015	included under "other nuts"			
Olives Preserved	" "	-	3,370	130	3,858	161	5,643	181	6,184
		1,025	28,224	904	21,043	874	25,228	1,718	50,436

IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: (Cont.)

		1922		1923		1924		1925		
		Quantity	Value L.E.	Quantity	Value L.E.	Quantity	Value L.E.	Quantity	Value L.E.	
E. Vegetables Oils.										
Olive Oil (Edible)	M. Tons.	81	4,907	131	7,459	35	2,381	92	6,770	
Olive Oil (Unrefined)	" "	1,263	56,259	1,616	76,154	1,418	83,074	2,212	113,412	
Sesame Oil	" "	6	275	10	512	1	51	1	28	
Coconut Oil	" "	190	2,688	206	10,211	61	2,858	28	1,288	
Linseed Oil	" "	133	6,676	130	6,418	154	7,737	205	10,414	
Vegetaline and Margarine	" "	4	395	213	10,998	321	17,137	See Butter Substitutes (N)		
Other Vegetable Oil	" "	252	12,504	211	13,075	127	6,026	315	14,273	
F. Vegetables.										
		1,929	83,704	2,517	124,827	2,117	119,264	2,853	146,185	
Tomatoes	M. Tons.	280	3,237	242	2,440	151	1,458	1	6	
Potatoes	" "	3,887	36,019	3,517	25,623	7,282	34,158	5,461	42,476	
Onions and Garlic	" "	1,934	18,064	1,216	6,579	2,614	14,856	3,172	18,946	
Other Raw Vegetables	" "	592	6,517	522	5,801	267	4,418	604	6,861	
Vegetables Preserved	Cases	1,690	3,918	1,359	3,000	1,032	2,373	1,502	3,455	
G. Seeds.										
		66,931 1,690	67,755	5,497 1,359	43,443	10,314 1,032	57,263	9,238 1,502	71,744	
Vegetable Seeds.	M. Tons	152	4,236	208	5,877	163	4,147	176	3,947	
Cereal Seeds.	" "	-	129	13 1/2	296	36	1,055	216	6,719	
			4,365	221 1/2	6,173	199	5,202	392	10,666	
H. Tobacco.										
Tobacco (Uncut)	M. Tons.	129	27,086	78	14,643	75	12,443	124	17,220	
Tobacco (Manufact)	" "	7	4,721	2	2,146	2	2,312	2	1,602	
Tombac	" "	80	12,208	74	11,410	51	6,468	28	3,045	
Cigarettes	" "	185	201,286	76	90,387	40	42,723	45	40,358	
Cigars	" "	1	731	1	1,385	3/4	786	1 1/2	1,852	
Chewing Tobacco and Snuff	" "	43	2,634	-	-	-	-	1	205	
		415	248,666	231	119,971	168 3/4	68,732	201 1/2	64,282	
I. Fruits.										
Apricots	M. Tons.	117	4,421	196	7,115	included under "Other dried fruits"				
Dates	" "	529	11,385	1,100	16,607	2,136	27,230	1,859	27,172	
Figs	" "	30	843	41	730	included under "Other dried fruits"				
Grapes	" "	845	11,622	72	910	54	766	-	-	
Raisins	" "	57	1,530	19	691	10	264	-	-	
Almonds	" "	1	47	2	169	-	-	-	-	
Apples	" "	306	6,413	928	7,371	642	11,525	844	14,980	
Chestnuts	" "	172	3,008	240	3,728	See "Other Nuts"				
Walnuts	" "	120	7,465	132	5,487	" "	" "	" "	" "	
Pistachio Nuts	" "	12	1,225	7	464	" "	" "	" "	" "	
Hazel Nuts	" "	242	7,430	126	3,616	" "	" "	" "	" "	
Other Nuts	" "	-	-	-	-	535	13,150	692	15,601	
Fresh Fruits, Other	" "	690	9,380	858	10,643	851	11,852	1,636	23,057	
		3,121	64,769	3,721	57,531	4,228	64,787	5,031	80,810	
J. Fruit Products.										
Wine	Litres	45,618	4,681	41,921	3,017	53,054	3,617	76,602	3,720	
Apricot Paste	M. Tons.	-	-	195	7,094	206	5,296	See Other Dried Fruits.		
Jams and Jellies	" "	37	6,225	62	5,501	65	5,418	98	5,151	
Other Dried Fruits	" "	49	1,272	132	2,917	250	8,477	530	15,275	
Fruits, Preserved	" "	2	4,420	-	1,862	-	1,092	65	3,244	
		88 45,618	16,598	389 41,921	52 20,391	52 53,054	23,900	693 76,602	27,390	
K. Meat.										
Bacon and Ham	M. Tons.	10	2,177	21	3,540	44	7,210	36	6,190	
Beef (Frozen)	" "	59	3,703	151	10,950	261	17,970	240	15,628	
Mutton (Frozen)	" "	4	178	28	2,189					
Beef (Tinned)	Cases.	7,751	8,261	3,857	4,249	2,164		5,682	4,156	
Mutton (Tinned)	" "	83	205	-	15					
Beef (Salted)	M. Tons.	6	545	-	57	11		31	3,590	
Sausages	" "	27	4,292	18	2,463					
		106 7,834	19,361	218 3,857	316 23,463	316 -	29,302	307 5,682	29,564	

IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS. (Cont.)

		1922		1923		1924		1925	
		Quantity	Value LE.	Quantity	Value LE.	Quantity	Value LE.	Quantity	Value LE.
L.									
Poultry and Game.									
Frozen	M. Tons.	4½	84	2	239	-	-	-	-
Tinned	Cases.	287	847	266	738	-	-	-	-
Alive	No.	-	151	10,703	364	203	38	-	5,642
Eggs	"	150,537	615	449,458	1,224	458,490	1,125	8,773,311	20,640
	M. Tons.	4½		2		-		-	
	Cases.	287		266		-		-	
	No.	150,537	1,697	550,161	2,565	458,693	1,163	8,773,311	26,282
M.									
Animal Products.									
Hides	M. Tons.	106	5,958	72	3,833	114	5,940	84	6,428
Fleeces and Skins	" "	-	37	-	3	-	42	-	425
Wool	" "	30	1,996	13	723	11	740	14	1,082
		136	7,991	85	4,559	125	6,722	98	7,935
N.									
Milk Products.									
Milk Powder	M. Tons.	-	1724	-	1,616	-	1,698	-	1,782
Condensed Milk	Cases.	12,904	14,333	8,260	8,662	9,304	9,629	10,124	9,626
Butter	M. Tons.	74	15,736	30	11,250	68	11,468	98	19,880
Butter Substitutes	" "	-	-	-	-	-	-	403	22,651
Cheese	" "	164	16,749	124	12,289	130	11,866	191	23,034
Semneh	" "	142	24,206	210	26,877	219	28,345	290	41,833
	M. Tons.	380		364		417		982	
	Cases.	12,904	612,748	8,260	60,694	9,304	63,106	10,124	118,806
O.									
Fertilizers.									
	" "	1,077	11,848	1,544	11,166	2,274	20,812	2,761	28,235
P.									
Fish.									
Fish Fresh	M. Tons	121	5,676	221	7,663	74	4,280	194	13,058
" in Brine	" "	513	8,562	503	8,515	604	14,209	668	17,571
" Dry Salted	" "	262	12,355	234	9,778	207	9,194	202	8,415
" Tinned	" "	260	27,836	149	14,615	159	15,933	613	38,250
		1,156	54,429	1,107	40,571	1,044	43,616	1,677	77,294
Q.									
Beverages.									
Confectionery	M. Tons	210	16,947	173	11,795	264	18,070	750	34,925
Sugar	" "	8,231	196,393	6,302	182,337	6,074	196,695	8,664	180,830
Tea	" "	70	7,810	76	12,705	110	20,477	113	24,006
Coffee	" "	739	55,005	743	51,376	653	58,190	692	72,876
Cocoa	" "	38	2,810	35	2,037	71	5,054	100	6,443
Chocolate	" "	145	24,678	116	14,497	127	13,272	170	18,987
Biscuits	" "	719	13,417	249	18,292	123	9,348	297	19,035
		10,152	317,060	7,694	293,039	7,422	321,106	10,786	357,102
R.									
Spices.									
Cinnamon	" "	27	1,311	14	637				
Ginger	" "	2	160	1	17				
Hab Heil	" "	6	1,108	4	1,127	462	13,976	440	12,851
Pepper	" "	77	2,832	65	2,397				
Other Sorts	" "	208	7,864	278	7,872				
Salt	" "	5,142	15,765	1,378	3,509	1,029	3,240	1,041	3,193
		5,462	29,040	1,740	15,559	1,491	17,216	1,481	16,044

Appendix IX.

**IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FLOUR, WHEAT AND
BARLEY IN METRIC TONS.**

(Figures supplied by the Department of Customs, Excise and Trade).

Year	FLOUR		WHEAT		BARLEY	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
1921*	7,668*	-	-	6,691*	-	18,482*
1922	8,883	105	59	5,887	170	7,128
1923	9,977	224	4,056	3,123	10,050	71
1924	12,886	300	5,974	988	2,204	358
1925	16,934	385	11,209	632	6,681	25
Total :	56,348	1,014	21,298	17,321	19,105	26,064

*Includes Grain and Flour in transit.

Appendix X.

IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND REQUISITES.

	1922	1923	1924	1925
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Reapers and Threshers	2,023	1,094	3,762	3,953
Animal Ploughs	717	766	240	260
Motor Ploughs	10,500	2,882	2,727	2,623
Dairy Machinery	605	535	351	585
Incubators	-	1,336	382	591
Other Machinery	31,514	1,008	2,260	9,851
Total :	45,359	7,621	9,722	17,863

Appendix XI.

**IMPORTS OF ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS INTO PALESTINE DURING THE
CALENDAR YEARS 1922, 1923, 1924 AND 1925 BY COUNTRIES.**

	1922		1923		1924		1925	
	Weight Kg.	Value LE.	Weight Kg.	Value LE.	Weight Kg.	Value LE.	Weight Kg.	Value LE.
U. Kingdom	53,217	1,009	64,087	949	65,800	778	477,000	5,804
Br. India	180	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	227,527	3,578	282,300	2,741	755,332	7,581	796,000	7,688
France	127,222	1,438	58,900	278	122,775	689	195,000	1,541
Germany	125,000	1,572	166,201	1,742	383,464	3,879	785,000	7,440
Greece	73,300	1,014	80,000	670	112,200	1,277	179,000	1,787
Holland	20,000	200	153,630	1,565	44,790	488	170,000	1,965
Italy	3,000	39	10,000	112	10,210	200	-	-
Norway	71,219	854	76,220	935	90,550	1,487	99,000	1,048
Sweden	49,100	680	-	-	5,100	64	-	-
Egypt	326,326	1,459	653,460	2,172	613,660	3,920	60,000	960
U. S. A.	280	6	-	-	508	13	-	-
Roumania	-	-	-	-	70,000	434	-	-
Other Countries	-	-	-	-	180	2	-	-
Total :	1,077,071	11,852	1,544,798	11,164	2,274,569	20,812	2,761,000	28,233

BALANCE OF FOREIGN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS
FOR THE YEAR 1925.

(Exclusive of Livestock).

PRODUCT		Exports		Imports		Excess of Exports over Imports	Excess of Imports over Exports	Net Excess of Imports over Exports
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value			
			L.E.		L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Cereals	M. Tons.	2,540	29,051	28,826	425,214	-	396,163	
Cereal Products	" "	412	7,495	17,422	337,315	-	329,820	
Legumes	" "	2,278	19,266	8,696	101,653	-	82,387	
Oil Seeds	" "	561	15,005	1,718	50,436	-	35,431	
Vegetable Oils	" "	120	7,058	2,853	146,185	-	139,127	
Vegetables.	" "	144	1,436	9,288	71,744	-	70,308	
Seeds.	" "	116	2,022	392	10,666	-	8,644	
Tobacco	Kilos	43,902	11,271	201	64,282	-	53,011	
Fruit-Oranges	Cases.	1,874,207	554,166	-	-	554,166	-	
Other	M. Tons.	31,797	173,508	5,031	80,810	92,698	-	
Fruit Products—Wine	Litres.	1,658,360	41,017	76,602	3,720	37,297	-	
Other	M. Tons.	364	4,446	693	23,670	-	19,224	
Meat	M. Tons.	-	-	307	-	-	-	
	Cases.	-	-	5,682	29,564	-	29,564	
Eggs	No.	300	1	8,773,311	20,640	-	20,639	
Animal Products—Various	M. Tons.	825	54,674	98	7,935	46,739	-	
" " Water Skins	No	13,773	1,780	-	-	1,780	-	
Milk Products	M. Tons.	43	3,638	11,106	118,806	-	115,168	
Fertilizers	" "	-	-	2,761	28,235	-	28,235	
Fish Fresh and Tinned	" "	-	-	1,677	77,294	-	77,294	
Beverages	" "	44	3,886	10,786	357,102	-	353,216	
Various—Soap	" "	5,868	248,804	377	15,580	233,224	-	
Spices	" "	-	-	1,481	16,044	-	16,044	
TOTAL		-	1,178,524	-	1,986,895	965,904	1,774,275	808,371

AVERAGE WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL AND
LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS.

(In Piastres per 100 Kilos).

	1913*	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Wheat	80	367	241	132	103	149	177
Barley	60	193	76	84	84	106	127
Durra	45	244	82	71	73	105	119
Sesame	175	537	356	308	278	263	297
Lentils	50	311	138	103	107	136	163
Kersenneh	-	241	137	105	98	109	139
Table Grapes	53	-	261	170	157	146	220
Almonds	400	901	665	507	446	388	512
Figs (Dried)	-	-	196	176	156	126	153
Olives (Pickled)	-	-	450	361	359	372	283
Milk-Litre	0.8	5	4	4	3	3	2.3
Butter	1200	3950	3100	2900	1750	2050	2020
Cheese		1550	1160	1020	750	820	810
Beef		2000	1300	1070	650	730	800
Mutton		2350	1760	1400	970	950	970
Olive Oil		1540	895	737	613	620	674
Fuelwood		58	50	40	32	28	26
Charcoal		195	158	117	99	87	78
Tibben	20	52	47	33	33	44	47

*Prices quoted by Mr. I. Elazari-Volcani in "The Transition from Primitive to Modern Agriculture in Palestine" (p. 46).

PRODUCTION OF TOBACCO—1921 to 1925.

(Estimated Yields and Areas.)

Kind of Tobacco	1921		1922		1923		1924		1925	
	Dunams	Yield in Kilos	Dunams	Yield in Kilos	Dunams	Yield in Kilos	Dunams	Yield in Kilos	Dunams	Yield in Kilos
Turkish	18	1,000	363	24,000	1,447	94,000	20,230	1,205,375	9,538	566,382
Baladi	1,761	264,000	4,469	670,000	3,675	551,000	5,215	541,272	1,596	83,117
Heisheh	-	-	-	-	-	-	913	44,855	137	869
Tombac	-	-	-	-	-	-	779	53,843	541	27,432
TOTAL	1,779	265,000	4,832	694,000	5,122	645,000	27,137	1,845,345	11,812	677,800

PROVISIONAL SCHEDULE OF STATE FORESTS.

(NORTHERN CIRCLE.)

	Name	Sub-District	Area in Dunams	Details of Survey	Remarks.
Registered State Forests.					
1	Acre Sand Dunes	Acre	772	Surv. 1/5000	Closed Forest Area.
2	Menshiyeh	Acre	163	Surv. 1/2000	State Land passed to Forest Service.
3	Sertaba	Nazareth	1,728	Surv. 1/5000	
4	Agur	Tiberias	626	Surv. 1/5000	State Domain passed to Forest Service.
5	Nazareth (Residence)	Nazareth	103	Surv. 1/2000	
6	Mutalaah Bir el Emr	Nazareth	105	Surv. 1/1000	
7	Beisan Plantation	Beisan	85	Surv. 1/1000	
8	Safad Castle Area	Safad	4		
Forests Demarcated by Commissions.					
9	Jelami	Haifa	50,000	Surv. 1/5000	Survey and demarcation incomplete.
10	Igzim	Haifa	25,400	Surv. 1/5000	
11	Shefr Amr	Haifa	12,000	-	Demarcation incomplete.
12	Khirbet Jalil	Acre	9,000	-	
13	El Kizawee	Jenin	38	-	State Domain passed to Forest Service.
14	Tawil	Safad	516	Surv. 1/5000	
15	Yaabid Lands	Jenin	6,862	Sketched	Demarcation incomplete.
16	Saffurieh	Nazareth	-	ditto	ditto

PROVISIONAL SCHEDULE OF STATE FORESTS.
(SOUTHERN CIRCLE).

	Name	Sub-District	Area in Dunams	Detail of Survey	Remarks
	Registered State Forests.				
1	Khabail Abu Omar	Jerusalem	225	Sketched	} State Land Passed to Forest Service.
2	Shaab el Nimr	"	800	"	
3	Batn el Zalamat	"	650	"	
4	Um-Safa	Ramallah	480	Surv. 1/1000	
5	Gebel Muntar	Ramleh	1609	Sketched	
6	Karm el Debi	"	778	Surv. 1/2500	
7	Hareitkh	"	290	Sketched	
8	Kournet Iskaf Aleyan	"	270	"	
9	El Ghosheneh	Hebron	895	"	
10	Gebel Abu Mazin	"	500	"	
11	Gebel el Shouneh	"	637	"	
12	Khirbet Rabieh	Ramleh	482	Surv. 1/2500	
13	Khan el Ahmar	Jericho	8	" 1/500	
14	Jericho	"	298	" 1/2000	
15	Gaza Sand Dunes	Gaza	2056	" 1/4000	
	Forests Demarcated by Commissions.				
16	Gebel El Ikram	Jerusalem	550	Sketched	
17	Shaab el Zeit	Ramallah	400	"	
18	Gebel Kastal	"	200	"	
19	Gebel el Bagad	"	1000	"	
20	Khalet Thaleb	"	700	"	
21	Gebel Khirbet el Seria	Ramleh	1417	"	
22	Kournet Im Fash	"	690	"	
23	Dahr Mogharat el Kowash	Hebron	418	"	
24	Khalet el Ghozalan	"	437	"	
25	Gebel el Sira	"	225	"	
26	Gebel el Sheiouk	"	235	"	
27	Deir Shaab el Gemali	"	674	"	
28	Gebel Khalet el Tawali	"	239	"	
29	Gebel Dahr Khirbet Faza	"	108	"	
30	Gebel Khalet el Abhara	"	206	"	
31	Shaab Suede	"	1482	"	
32	Gebel el Sardi	"	784	"	
33	Gebel Wad el Ganubieh	"	712	"	
34	Khalet Audeh	"	688	"	

FOREST LICENCES ISSUED DURING 1925.

Appendix XVI.

Forest Division	Free Licences	Charcoal Licences	Firewood and Timber Licences	Lime Burning Licences	Quarry Licences	Total 1925	Total 1924.
Jerusalem	9	43	132	304	74	562	1109
Hebron	-	405	86	245	4	740	
Jaffa	53	-	186	136	146	491	513
Gaza	62	-	85	-	23	170	
Haifa	140	1904	205	248	51	2548	2595
Acre	235	2163	91	100	39	2628	
Nazareth	144	478	265	246	13	1146	1490
Safad	232	203	486	26	11	958	
Nablus	803	529	306	322	36	1996	4677
Tulkarem	1163	-	47	319	22	1551	
Jenin	1738	856	446	176	11	3227	
Beisan	2	-	61	2	1	66	
Total	4581	6581	2396	2124	401	16083	10384

FOREST RECEIPTS FOR 1925.
(By Categories of Forest Produce).

Appendix XVII. (a).

Month	Sale of Nursery Produce.	Wood Cutting.	Lime Burning.	Stone Quarrying.	Charcoal Burning.	Confiscated Forest Produce.	Free Licences.	Total 1925.	Total 1924.
	LE. m/ms.	LE. m/ms.	LE. m/ms.	LE. m/ms.	LE. m/ms.	LE. m/ms.	LE. m/ms.	LE. m/ms.	LE. m/ms.
January	108.479	146.790	17.000	55.000	267.280	15.490	60.630	670.669	270.870
February	83.735	66.160	31.500	140.000	421.440	12.000	41.410	796.245	341.610
March	46.052	64.630	72.500	115.000	338.860	26.271	37.877	696.190	443.610
April	5.970	53.120	69.500	50.000	212.900	0.400	56.000	447.790	297.850
May	6.170	53.600	67.500	78.750	130.800	12.640	33.950	383.410	307.980
June	4.170	56.470	80.000	130.000	88.420	435.910*	36.000	259.150	312.660
July	4.085	72.960	180.100	56.250	265.940	6.085	100.250	685.670	510.440
August	7.788	85.460	145.500	110.210	226.320	15.210	100.300	690.788	522.890
September	53.854	124.345	189.500	86.350	310.440	12.900	53.350	830.709	880.570
October	47.935	151.130	195.200	53.125	452.530	24.180	26.220	950.320	871.630
November	31.010	106.550	51.000	73.750	355.640	24.095	56.120	698.165	661.595
December	143.721	126.680	32.000	28.750	258.660	22.055	40.195	654.061	645.174
Total-1925	542.969	1,109.895	1,131.300	977.185	3,324.100	35.416	642.302	7,763.167	-
Total-1924	407.469	544.940	1,043.100	857.610	2,237.360	408.055	568.345	-	6,066.879

* Revenue refunded.

FOREST RECEIPTS FOR 1925.

(by Forest Divisions).

Month	Jerusalem	Hebron	Jaffa	Gaza	Haifa	Acre	Nazareth	Safad	Nablus	Tulkarem	Jenin	Beisan	TOTAL 1925 LE. m/ms	TOTAL 1924 LE. m/ms
	LE. in ms LE. in ms LE. in ms LE. in ms LE. m/ms LE. m/ms LE. m/ms LE. m/ms LE. m/ms LE. m/ms LE. m/ms LE. m/ms													
January	-	-	55,365	48,860	79,030	17,910	453,570	93,149	37,320	10,825	100,820	18,180	75,580	40,050
February	-	-	48,015	32,590	31,160	13,140	269,805	160,895	46,250	9,660	62,310	7,950	101,330	43,120
March	-	-	39,680	34,634	35,200	11,610	167,285	151,402	49,470	30,642	71,050	14,910	75,550	15,570
April	-	-	36,750	18,800	32,260	6,930	89,070	90,170	30,680	12,380	54,900	8,500	66,350	1,000
May	-	-	72,620	14,510	34,250	0,540	87,170	52,190	23,110	8,550	22,380	18,000	48,280	4,800
June	-	-	64,970	40,440	58,670	-	64,610	240,540*	25,770	11,500	32,710	37,230	55,630	0,160
July	-	-	50,820	25,605	56,280	2,900	155,950	85,320	66,180	17,830	70,660	47,105	402,170	4,850
August	-	-	60,180	31,030	64,210	21,520	444,693	76,690	50,380	25,180	75,845	69,000	87,710	4,350
September	-	-	90,930	37,200	71,020	22,250	486,030	89,459	61,600	30,100	83,545	52,600	119,115	6,800
October	-	-	65,550	56,040	71,200	7,760	207,330	479,530	63,420	48,640	75,240	53,180	446,020	6,410
November	-	-	49,510	34,420	73,000	11,480	446,906	401,500	38,560	37,550	61,220	38,000	102,030	6,145
December	-	-	54,485	49,820	56,520	7,900	180,546	117,695	29,475	21,500	51,250	28,900	81,080	4,800
Total	-	-	688,875	330,616	662,980	423,960	4,853,019	4,095,190	503,225	263,847	761,940	373,615	1,030,845	75,055
													7,763,167	6,066,879

* Revenue refunded.

Appendix XVIII.

STATEMENT OF FOREST PRODUCE EXTRACTED FOR TRADE PURPOSES
DURING 1925.

Forest Division	Pieces of Wood Extracted	Firewood Extracted Kantars	Charcoal Extracted Kantars	Lime Extracted Kantars	No. of Quarries Opened
Jerusalem - -	1,450	2,642	157	16,705	74
Hebron - -	1	539	606	18,275	5
Jaffa - -	—	6,593	—	6,895	116
Gaza - -	—	844	—	—	23
Haifa - -	5,866	3,607	5,697	17,975	51
Acre - -	1,520	168	3,916	9,060	39
Nazareth - -	3,397	1,536	1,103	14,447	43
Safad - -	100	2,448	306	1,480	11
Nablus - -	8,371	2,386	1,509	12,820	36
Tulkarem - -	3,060	331	—	12,460	22
Jenin - -	33,532	1,121	3,117	7,040	11
Beisan - -	7,442	431	—	8	1
Total	64,799	22,646	16,441	117,165	402

Appendix XIX.

STATEMENT OF FOREST PRODUCE EXTRACTED UNDER FREE LICENCES
DURING 1925.

Forest Division	Pieces of Wood Extracted for House Building and Ploughs	Firewood extracted for Domestic Purposes (Kantars).	Charcoal Extracted for Domestic Purposes. (Kantars)	Olive Suckers Extracted
Jerusalem - -	30	145	—	—
Hebron - -	—	—	—	—
Jaffa - -	—	1,017.5	—	—
Gaza - -	—	137	—	—
Haifa - -	6,445	14,789	162	600
Acre - -	310	8,901	45	11,095
Nazareth - -	7,684	159.5	176	1,730
Safad - -	1,545	5,820	136	3,572
Nablus - -	—	2,447	—	550
Tulkarem - -	25	3,056.5	—	1,140
Jenin - -	200	4,815	64	7,440
Beisan - -	—	2.5	—	—
Total	16,239	41,290	583	26,127

PLANTS ISSUED AND SOLD FROM GOVERNMENT NURSERIES DURING THE YEAR, 1st. APRIL, 1924, TO 31st. MARCH, 1925.

Nursery	GRATIS ISSUES								Issues to Departmental Plantations.	Sales from Government Nurseries.	Grand Total.	
	Government owned Lands, Properties, Gardens, etc. (Excluding Departmental Plantations).	(Government and Non-Government Schools.	Villages and Settlements for Road and Avenue Planting.	Municipalities for Road and Avenue Planting.	Individual Land Owners, For Roadside Planting.	(Orphanages.	Permanent Military Campments.	Railway Stations.				TOTAL.
Jerusalem	-	9,436	40,907	674	486	959	822	-	22,684	25,708	5,255	53,644
Hebron	206	260	-	60	-	-	44	-	567	-	4,331	4,898
Acre	220	2,919	991	2,700	18	746	-	1,400	8,994	34,186	15,956	59,436
Nablus	-	2,925	-	3,416	4,725	-	93	25	8,484	3,730	4,644	43,555
Beisan	-	3,725	-	2,890	2,000	-	232	-	8,847	3,585	2,472	44,904
Gaza	-	5,400	5200	4,350	-	550	4,000	-	43,500	43,450	2,670	50,620
Carmel	39	32	-	353	77	-	-	-	504	38	8,618	9,457
TOTAL	465	24,397	47,098	11,440	4,006	2,255	2,188	4,425	63,274	110,097	37,943	214,914

STOCK IN NURSERIES IN OCTOBER, 1925.

Nursery	Forest Trees.	Fruit Trees.	Ornamental Trees & Flowers	Total
Permanent Nursery				
Jerusalem - - -	55,650	2,944	5,521	64,115
Hebron - - -	12,393	1,993	1,525	15,911
Acre - - -	194,340	48,644	4,600	247,584
Nablus - - -	41,850	4,424	2,152	48,426
Beisan - - -	56,600	26,100	6,000	88,700
Carmel - - -	16,683	5,886	5,584	28,153
Total	377,516	89,901	25,382	492,889
Temporary Nursery				
Gaza - - -	96,273	800	6,010	103,083
Nazareth - - -	17,953	—	—	17,953
Esia - - -	11,030	—	—	1,030
Acre Sand Dunes - -	11,350	—	—	11,350
Total	126,606	800	6,010	133,416
Grand Total	504,122	90,701	31,392	626,305

OLIVE PROPAGATION 1924/1925.

District.	OLIVES PLANTED BY THE PUBLIC.				OLIVE STOCKS AT GOVERNMENT NURSERIES.						
	Olive Suckers Extracted from State Forests under Licence.	Olive Suckers Extracted from Private Groves.	Olive Suckers Sold from Government Nurseries.	Total	Nursery.	Balance of Olive Stock in Nurseries at Commencement of Season.	Additional Olive Suckers put down at Nurseries.	Olive Seeds Clipped and Sown at Nurseries.	TOTAL.	LESS Olive Suckers Sold from Govt. Nurseries.	Balance of Olive Stock in Nurseries at end of Season, 31/3/1925.
Acre	11,595	-	881	12,476	Acre	12,000	5,000	-	17,000	955	16,045
Haifa	620	-	74	694	Carmel	2,031	-	*3,000	2,031	-	2,031
Nazareth	100	12,900	-	13,000	Nablus	450	60	-	210	-	210
Tiberias	180	9,820	-	10,000	Beisan	10,500	3,500	-	14,000	718	13,282
Safad	7,632	4,595	-	12,227	Jerusalem	190	-	*500	190	10	180
Nablus	2,505	5,490	-	7,995	Gaza	2,900	-	-	2,900	1,137	1,763
Tulkarem	1,240	21,128	-	22,368	Hebron	340	-	-	340	40	300
Jenin	6,690	27,770	-	34,460							
Beisan	1,000	3,700	718	5,418							
Jerusalem	-	3,700	10	3,710							
Ramallah	-	3,000	-	3,000							
Jaffa	1,000	-	574	1,574							
Ramleh	-	3,187	-	3,187							
Gaza	22	850	163	1,035							
Majdal	150	700	-	850							
Beersheba	-	-	400	400							
Hebron	-	570	40	610							
TOTAL	32,734	97,410	2,860	133,004	TOTAL:	28,111	8,560	*3,500	36,671	2,860	33,811

* Not germinated.

EXPORT OF FOREST PRODUCTS.

		1922		1923		1924		1925	
		Quantity	Value LE.	Quantity	Value LE.	Quantity	Value LE.	Quantity	Value LE.
Timber Products.									
Olive Wood Manu- factured		-	2,768	-	2,515	-	2,998	-	3,478
Other Wood Manu- factured		-	-	-	1,254	-	153	-	210
Furniture		-	474	-	201	-	2,490	-	4,500
Charcoal	M. Tons.	-	3	-	12	12	87	4	38
Tanning Substances	" "	21	341	29	295	19	239	28	750
Thyme Essence	" "	4	2,047	7	3,472	6	3,240	5	2,677
Liquorice	" "	3	162	-	-	30	434	30	619
Plants and Shrubs		-	300	-	36	-	79	-	103
			5,825		7,785		9,420		9,075

IMPORTS OF FOREST PRODUCTS.

		1922		1923		1924		1925	
		Quantity	Value LE.	Quantity	Value LE.	Quantity	Value LE.	Quantity	Value LE.
Timber Products.									
Wood for Orange Cases	M. C.	-	43,231	-	56,984	16,231	71,310	19,492	81,523
Wood for Furniture	"	-	8,656	-	5,834	768	6,180	2,351	16,147
Other Wood (Un- manufactured.)	"	-	3,893	-	127,273	37,904	127,374	82,624	269,169
Furniture	-	-	29,518	-	24,276	-	24,159	-	40,988
Tanning Substances	M. Tons.	70	1,416	59	857	95	1,170	88	1,781
Firewood	" "	-	-	14	65	253	675	-	-
Charcoal	" "	51	326	95	630	12	80	150	435
Matches	Gross.	140,750	17,472	169,970	11,898	185,500	13,952	27,129	2,471
Wood Manufactured	-	-	16,434	-	8,142	-	10,768	-	11,890
Plants and Shrubs	-	-	1,085	-	1,723	-	2,151	-	2,177
			122,031		229,679		257,819		426,581

Appendix XXIII. (c).

BALANCE OF TRADE IN FOREST PRODUCTS FOR THE YEAR 1925.

Kind of Product	Exports	Imports	Excess of Exports over Imports.	Excess of Imports over Exports.	Net Excess of Imports over Exports.
	LE.	LE.	LE.	LE.	LE.
Olive Wood Manufactured	3,178	-	3,178		
Other Wood Manufactured	210	11,890	-	11,680	
Wood for Furniture	-	16,147	-	16,147	
" " Orange Cases	-	81,523	-	81,523	
Other Wood Unmanufactured	-	269,169	-	269,169	
Furniture	1,500	40,988	-	39,488	
Tanning Substances	750	1,781	-	1,031	
Thyme Essence	2,677	-	2,677	-	
Liquorice	619	-	619	-	
Charcoal	38	435	-	397	
Matches	-	2,471	-	2,471	
Plants and Shrubs	103	2,177	-	2,074	
	9,075	426,581	6,474	423,980	417,506

Appendix XXIV.

*ANIMAL CENSUS.

Year.	Sheep	Goats	Buffaloes	Camels	Pigs	Total
1920	262,558	271,733	2,725	8,899	-	545,915
1921	231,622	443,882	1,007	12,753	217	659,481
1922	262,080	482,104	1,217	17,926	930	764,257
1923	270,593	496,160	1,188	16,344	475	784,760
1924	298,024	518,160	1,238	20,294	-	837,716
1925	290,503	537,904	4,457	25,546	5	858,415

* From data provided by the Treasury.

Appendix XXV.

ANIMAL CENSUS—1925.

(By Districts).

	Sheep.		Goats.		Camels		Buffaloes.	
	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924
Jerusalem	19,557	21,181	56,152	63,631	680	783	5	-
Jaffa	13,043	13,588	21,991	21,879	3,619	2,315	55	77
Haifa	16,275	23,104	46,899	46,811	725	682	335	438
Acre	3,481	5,135	66,473	49,680	1,080	1,013	23	50
Nazareth	5,741	7,872	13,724	15,418	475	542	4	-
Tiberias	13,320	13,320	12,802	12,792	309	305	37	37
Safad	15,224	11,053	30,699	21,894	679	392	3,697	249
Nablus	36,747	37,751	62,483	65,993	735	836	-	-
Jenin	9,307	8,713	41,811	36,882	497	630	-	-
Tulkarem	19,330	21,612	15,275	18,353	530	648	301	387
Beisan	15,296	13,545	6,690	6,470	142	181	-	-
Gaza	18,089	21,244	8,440	8,595	3,956	688	-	-
Hebron	37,536	33,904	115,453	106,517	1,989	1,960	-	-
Beersheba	67,557	66,002	39,012	43,813	10,130	9,319	-	-
Total:	290,503	298,024	537,904	518,728	25,546	20,294	4,457	1,238

CONTAGIOUS ANIMAL DISEASES RETURN.

DISEASE				Deaths	Destructions	Isolated and Recovered	Total Infected	
Anthrax	-	-	-	1925 1924	154 119	1 8	- -	155 127
Anaplasmosis	-	-	-	1925 1924	20 -	- 2	29 8	49 10
Black Quarter	-	-	-	1925 1924	3 11	- -	- -	3 11
Infectious Pleuro-Pneumonia of Goats	-	-	-	1925 1924	164 229	59 -	74 58	297 287
Epizootic Lymphangitis	-	-	-	1925 1924	- -	18 10	- -	18 10
Glanders	-	-	-	1925 1924	- 2	8 14	- -	8 16
Undulant (Malta) Fever	-	-	-	1925 1924	- -	22 2	- -	22 2
Piroplasmosis	-	-	-	1925 1924	32 187	3 14	57 75	92 276
Rabies	-	-	-	1925 1924	1 2	77 65	- -	78 67
Strangles	-	-	-	1925 1924	1 -	- -	5 4	6 4
Variola	-	-	-	1925 1924	1 -	19 -	112 80	135 80
Hæmorrhagic Septicemia	-	-	-	1925 1924	48 -	- -	- -	48 -
TOTAL				1925 1924	427 550	207 115	277 225	911 890

N.B.—13 Farms infected with Bovine Contagious Abortion involving 60 Cows.

CONTAGIOUS ANIMAL DISEASES BY DISTRICTS.

DISEASE						Jerusalem- Jaffa District	Northern District	Southern District	TOTAL
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	1925	2	153	-	155
					1924	2	125	-	127
Anaplasmosis	-	-	-	-	1925	11	38	-	49
					1924	6	2	2	10
Black Quarter	-	-	-	-	1925	-	3	-	3
					1924	6	5	-	11
Infectious Pleuro-Pneumonia	-				1925	2	295	-	297
					1924	-	287	-	287
Epizootic Lymphangitis	-	-			1925	2	16	-	18
					1924	3	7	-	10
Glanders	-	-	-	-	1925	6	2	-	8
					1924	9	7	-	16
Undulant (Malta) Fever	-	-			1925	22	-	-	22
					1924	2	-	-	2
Piroplasmosis	-	-	-	-	1925	22	70	-	92
					1924	15	259	2	276
Rabies	-	-	-	-	1925	38	34	6	78
					1924	44	23	-	67
Strangles	-	-	-	-	1925	4	2	-	6
					1924	3	1	-	4
Variola	-	-	-	-	1925	85	13	37	135
					1924	60	20	-	80
Hæmorrhagic Septicemia	-	-			1925	-	48	-	48
					1924	-	-	-	-
TOTAL					1925	194	674	43	911
					1924	150	736	4	890

NUMBER AND KIND OF ANIMALS PASSED THROUGH QUARANTINE STATIONS.

Kind of Animal	Haifa	Jericho	Jisr Damieh	Samakh	Jisr Majamie	Banat Yacoub	Manawat	Ras-El Nakura	Jerusalem Post	Nablus Post	Jaffa Post	Hebron Post	Total
Horses	1925 1924	520 854	473 388	4,002 4,029	425 518	469 368	387 451	77 94	1 5	438 205	- 2	61 -	3,275 3,568
Mules	1925 1924	593 4,084	240 500	542 503	262 401	147 334	851 512	49 32	1 6	96 93	- -	53 -	2,855 3,588
Donkeys	1925 1924	4,813 8,970	944 2,027	4,285 4,967	4,428 2,894	356 732	247 493	593 306	3 6	444 1,027	- -	33 -	10,413 48,503
Sheep	1925 1924	30,324 25,587	4,564 3,851	37,405 39,754	6,306 8,562	10,514 2,007	9,587 9,588	- -	69 107	4,186 742	22 -	4,835 -	418,246 400,985
Goats	1925 1924	22,491 23,628	4,042 2,910	7,048 5,869	5,374 4,098	4,891 229	23,390 7,027	- -	291 313	1,515 826	- -	2,391 -	70,137 48,295
Cows & Oxen	1925 1924	3,974 3,779	493 519	2,384 909	4,646 2,401	1,662 184	806 287	- -	96 195	567 425	8 3	59 -	45,466 8,934
Pigs	1925 1924	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	10 10	- -	- -	40 10
Camels	1925 1924	3,733 3,887	267 506	41,939 46,065	4,285 6,138	5,746 1,628	2,943 593	38 97	19 -	536 706	- 15	62 -	29,568 29,575
	1925 1924	66,448 67,789	7,420 40,651	64,345 66,036	22,726 24,799	20,755 5,572	38,244 18,661	807 589	480 632	4,462 4,024	30 20	4,494 -	249,670 222,458

VETERINARY QUARANTINE RECEIPTS DURING 1925.

Appendix XXIX.

Month	Jaffa	Jerusalem	Haifa	Samakh	Nablus Post	Jisr Damieh	Jisr Majameh	Jisr Banat Yacub	Jericho	Manawat	Ras el Nakurah	*Hebron	* Gaza	Total 1925	Total 1924
	LE. m/m.	LE. m/m	LE. m/m.	LE. m/m.	LE. m/m.	LE. m/m.	LE. m/m.	LE. m/m.	LE. m/m.	LE. m/m.	LE. m/m.	LE. m/m.	LE. m/m.	LE. m/m.	LE. m/m.
January	0.360	3.800	94.670	64.840	7.660	2,960	45,780	4,400	37,480	248,000	0.460	-	0.360	480,770	341,400
February	0.400	0.440	27,750	30,620	14,360	12,020	20,240	4,980	405,300	416,240	0.600	4,960	-	335,570	230,470
March	0.030	4.920	48,300	75,420	9,940	37,920	48,420	5,400	234,300	8,400	0.740	42,840	4,444	454,404	334,490
April	0.300	0.720	49,940	473,840	12,340	45,400	25,560	4,920	227,480	40,400	4,420	9,000	0.480	530,900	744,940
May	0.160	2.050	4,940	473,020	24,200	45,420	34,060	4,320	459,260	40,580	4,240	20,840	0.700	444,460	275,560
June	0.950	3.420	82,700	284,400	18,800	7,460	474,060	32,250	404,840	2,280	4,700	42,830	0.500	723,520	397,400
July	2.570	4.520	449,480	245,080	44,920	4,960	490,980	25,070	104,360	47,260	4,920	44,200	4,000	740,320	466,430
August	4.470	4.360	90,470	222,640	8,080	7,200	45,280	403,650	404,080	404,780	2,420	3,000	4,500	693,230	604,950
September	4.520	2,800	39,240	68,480	20,880	7,880	29,940	343,890	475,500	68,220	2,040	5,080	2,500	737,610	432,000
October	0.230	4.440	484,020	50,860	6,000	6,060	9,760	21,800	431,940	67,400	4,600	7,620	2,500	490,900	654,900
November	4.440	0.400	99,990	30,470	9,820	4,800	5,920	88,660	57,440	473,700	2,480	2,740	5,500	479,700	518,030
December	4.200	4.560	294,220	26,720	45,420	42,560	5,540	42,840	45,060	54,940	4,400	0,320	3,900	478,740	348,000
Total 1925	43,600	21,400	4,072,690	4,442,790	462,420	404,340	606,410	619,480	4,484,310	914,600	47,240	90,420	49,754	6,589,854	-
Total 1924	42,700	29,720	732,060	4,734,420	98,690	225,210	541,340	147,520	1,493,630	284,800	41,220	-	-	-	5,281,340

* New Stations.

Appendix XXX. (a).

DETAILS OF PURE BRED LIVESTOCK IMPORTED THROUGH HAIFA
QUARANTINE STATION DURING 1925.

Month		Number and Kind of Cattle Imported				Breed	Origin	Destination
		Cows	Bulls	Calves				
				Male	Female			
January		28	-	-	-	Beyrout	Beyrout	Ein Harod
January		35	-	-	-	Beyrout	Beyrout	Sale
February		19	-	7	5	Beyrout	Beyrout	Kfar Yehezkiel
February		8	-	3	3	Beyrout	Beyrout	Mozza
March		12	-	-	1	Damascus	Damascus	Jaffa
April		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
May		10	-	-	2	Damascus	Damascus	Jaffa
June		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
July		11	-	2	-	Beyrout	Beyrout	Ein Taboun
August		12	-	1	2	Beyrout	Beyrout	Sale
August		27	-	2	1	Dutch	Holland	Benyamina and Jerusalem
September		10	-	1	4	Beyrout	Beyrout	Sale
October		18	-	8	19	Beyrout	Beyrout	Sale
October		14	-	2	9	Beyrout	Beyrout	Jerusalem,
November		15	-	4	7	Beyrout	Beyrout	Sale
November		-	-	8	2	Nonius	Hungary	Tel Yossef
December		20	5	-	-	Dutch	Holland	Jerusalem
Total	1925	239	5	38	55			
Total	1924	136	-	45	27			

Appendix XXX. (b).

DETAILS OF PURE BRED LIVESTOCK IMPORTED THROUGH
QUARANTINE STATION MANAWAT DURING 1925.

Month	Number and Kind of Cattle Imported				Breed	From where	Destined for
	Cows	Bulls	Calves				
			Male	Female			
January	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
February	4	3	-	-	Syrian	Syria	-
March	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
April	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
May	11	4	-	-	Syrian	Syria	Jaffa
June	4	-	-	-	Syrian	Syria	-
July	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
August	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
September	53	-	-	-	Syrian	Syria	-
October	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
November	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
December	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	72	7	-	-			

NUMBER OF ANIMALS EXPORTED TO SYRIA AND TRANSJORDAN
THROUGH QUARANTINE STATIONS.

KIND OF ANIMAL	Jericho		Samakh	Jisr Danieh	Jisr Majameh	Manawat	Ras-El Nakura	Banat Yacub	Jerusalem	Gaza	Haifa	Rosh Pinah	Hebron	Jaffa	TOTAL
	1925	1924													
Sheep and Goats	4,042	36	-	643	-	1,848	-	-	-	4,493	2,340	-	-	-	5,878
			4,914	1,842	6										40,983
Cattle	203	44	-	45	-	408	66	-	-	300	60	-	-	-	752
			63	413											220
Horses	559		765	473	701	7	83	34	5	127	49	6	-	20	2,799
	1,025		522	611	767	78	16	26	-	-	3	-	-	-	3,048
Mules	2,011		914	4,562	1,220	2	373	125	-	46	40	6	201	15	6,455
	3,427		587	1,677	722	95	8	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,551
Donkeys	9,654		4,522	2,359	2,721	16	1,234	85	-	-	-	21	84	-	17,696
	48,511		3,364	4,228	2,500	244	256	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,130
Camels	1,292		2,923	269	4,663	29	327	175	-	-	-	55	45	-	8,878
	40,577		2,170	4,301	3,401	222	84	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,820
TOTAL	17,761	5,224	5,321	9,305	462	2,083	419	5	4,636	89	35	88	330	-	42,478
	33,620	41,647	9,772	7,396	2,487	364	483	-	-	2,343	-	-	-	-	67,812

AVERAGE PRICES FOR LIVESTOCK. JANUARY TO JUNE, 1925.

		Jerusalem	Jaffa	Phœnicia	Galilee	Samaria	Beersheba	Average
		LE. m/ms.	LE. m/ms.	LE. m/ms.	LE. m/ms.	LE. m/ms.	LE. m/ms.	LE. m/ms.
Cattle for Ploughing	1925	9,800	9,000	11,300	6,300	8,000	7,000	8,500
	1924	10,000	9,600	8,500	8,600	8,000	9,500	9,300
Cattle for Slaughter	1925	7,600	7,000	10,600	4,500	3,000	4,100	6,430
	1924	9,300	7,000	6,000	6,000	3,000	4,000	5,500
Bulls for Breeding	1925	10,000	9,330	14,000	8,000	8,000	6,830	9,360
	1924	10,000	14,300	12,000	10,300	8,000	5,500	10,200
Bulls for Breeding (Imported)	1925	35,000	- -	35,000	21,660	- -	23,750	28,850
	1924	28,300	32,500	35,000	24,000	- -	- -	29,950
Cows (Milch) Local	1925	12,000	11,160	12,330	8,500	7,000	7,900	9,815
	1924	9,000	11,000	9,600	10,400	7,000	9,000	9,330
Cows (Milch) Imported	1925	47,500	30,000	40,000	33,330	- -	34,370	37,400
	1924	53,300	26,000	45,000	28,300	- -	- -	36,900
Calves (Yearling)	1925	4,500	4,660	4,330	2,160	2,000	1,820	3,240
	1924	4,700	3,500	3,000	2,500	2,000	2,200	2,980
Buffaloes (Milch)	1925	16,000	13,500	18,300	11,000	- -	14,000	14,560
	1924	20,000	19,300	15,000	13,500	- -	- -	16,950
Sheep	1925	1,750	2,160	1,960	2,100	1,750	1,900	1,940
	1924	1,600	1,800	1,300	2,100	1,750	1,800	1,720
Lambs (Yearling)	1925	1,250	0,850	0,840	1,000	1,000	1,260	1,030
	1924	1,100	0,530	0,640	1,170	1,000	1,250	0,940
Goats	1925	1,410	1,410	1,170	1,330	0,660	1,250	1,205
	1924	1,240	1,250	0,870	1,690	0,770	1,580	1,230
Camels (Pack)	1925	15,000	21,300	12,000	15,000	12,000	16,000	15,200
	1924	12,800	15,000	12,000	15,700	12,000	11,700	13,200
Camels (Riding)	1925	15,160	- -	18,000	20,000	15,000	19,750	17,580
	1924	13,300	18,500	18,000	21,800	15,000	18,800	17,570
Camels (Slaughter)	1925	5,330	8,000	4,660	- -	6,000	3,860	5,570
	1924	4,700	7,200	5,000	4,200	6,000	7,000	5,680
Horses	1925	26,160	33,330	30,000	25,000	30,000	25,830	28,390
	1924	27,300	29,200	31,700	24,200	20,000	27,200	26,270
Mares	1925	17,500	39,160	30,000	40,000	30,000	41,660	33,053
	1924	17,500	36,700	30,800	45,800	30,000	41,800	33,770
Mules (Local)	1925	30,500	25,000	30,000	28,000	20,000	18,000	25,250
	1924	20,000	21,000	30,000	19,000	20,000	15,700	20,950
Mules (Imported)	1925	31,600	30,000	26,600	18,000	- -	26,000	26,440
	1924	22,000	25,000	25,000	26,000	- -	- -	24,500
Donkeys	1925	10,300	9,500	7,000	3,500	5,000	5,400	6,740
	1924	9,800	9,000	7,000	6,200	7,700	5,000	7,450

AVERAGE PRICES FOR LIVESTOCK. JULY TO DECEMBER 1925.

		Jerusalem	Jaffa	Phoenicia	Galilee	Samaria	Beersheba	Average
		LE. m/ms.	LE. m/ms.	LE. m/ms.	LE. m/ms.	LE. m/ms.	LE. m/ms.	LE. m/ms.
Cattle for Ploughing	1925	6.170	7.250	10.500	6.000	8.000	9.833	7.959
	1924	10.000	7.500	8.000	7.500	8.000	9.000	8.300
Cattle for Slaughter	1925	5.100	7.000	9.500	3.500	3.000	5.333	5.572
	1924	8.000	5.000	7.300	4.400	3.000	4.000	5.280
Bulls for Breeding (Local)	1925	7.333	7.833	14.160	8.666	8.000	9.833	9.299
	1924	9.600	9.600	12.000	9.000	8.000	7.000	9.200
Bulls for Breeding (Imported)	1925	40.000	27.500	35.000	21.660	- -	26.400	30.112
	1924	25.500	40.000	35.000	20.800	- -	- -	30.320
Cows (Milch) Local	1925	11.833	10.400	10.333	8.166	7.000	9.166	9.483
	1924	10.000	8.600	8.300	8.200	7.000	8.000	8.350
Cows (Milch) Imported	1925	43.333	35.833	40.000	32.000	- -	34.166	37.066
	1924	50.000	29.000	38.000	21.300	- -	- -	34.570
Calves (Yearling)	1925	4.000	4.222	4.166	2.000	2.000	2.350	3.223
	1924	3.500	3.600	3.000	2.000	2.000	3.000	2.850
Buffaloes (Milch)	1925	- -	13.200	18.000	- -	- -	12.000	14.333
	1924	17.000	14.000	15.500	13.000	- -	- -	14.870
Sheep	1925	1.660	2.300	1.400	1.500	1.750	2.040	1.775
	1924	1.800	2.000	1.500	1.800	1.750	2.000	1.810
Lambs (Yearling)	1925	1.333	0.750	0.800	0.813	1.000	1.400	1.016
	1924	1.350	0.600	0.720	0.890	1.000	2.000	1.090
Goats	1925	1.400	1.650	0.950	1.000	0.600	1.646	1.207
	1924	1.500	1.200	0.930	1.320	0.630	1.200	1.130
Camels (Pack)	1925	14.160	20.000	12.000	15.000	12.000	19.667	15.138
	1924	14.500	14.700	12.500	15.200	12.000	16.000	14.150
Camels (Riding)	1925	15.166	- -	18.000	15.000	15.000	22.500	17.133
	1924	15.300	20.000	18.300	20.500	15.000	18.000	17.850
Camels (Slaughter)	1925	4.000	8.400	4.166	11.666	6.000	6.666	6.816
	1924	5.500	6.500	4.200	3.500	6.000	6.700	5.300
Horses	1925	26.000	30.400	31.666	29.167	30.000	32.083	29.886
	1924	25.800	29.200	30.000	21.700	23.300	31.700	26.950
Mares	1925	16.833	40.000	30.000	37.500	31.666	45.416	33.569
	1924	19.300	33.330	31.800	40.000	30.000	39.000	32.230
Mules (Local)	1925	31.660	26.000	31.660	24.166	20.000	20.416	25.650
	1924	24.700	21.700	28.700	21.000	20.000	19.300	22.570
Mules (Imported)	1925	31.000	32.000	20.833	- -	- -	28.750	28.145
	1924	22.200	26.700	23.700	23.000	- -	- -	23.900
Donkeys	1925	8.333	11.400	7.000	3.000	5.000	8.333	7.177
	1924	9.700	6.300	6.800	5.000	6.400	5.600	6.630

SLAUGHTER HOUSE RETURNS.

		Bullocks and Bulls.	Cows.	Buffaloes.	Calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Pigs.	Camels.	Total.
Jerusalem-Jaffa District	1925	18,846	10,034	187	4,477	83,317	49,303	80	168	156,412
	1924	14,203	6,012	236	2,573	67,397	33,529	261	118	124,329
Southern District	1925	114	449	1	1,515	20,581	19,077	-	324	42,061
	1924	1	510	-	758	18,045	12,139	1	293	31,747
Northern District.	1925	2,629	1,074	79	1,637	56,400	21,708	109	21	83,657
	1924	746	1,693	23	691	49,957	18,224	243	11	71,588
TOTAL	1925	21,589	11,557	267	7,629	160,298	80,088	189	513	282,130
	1924	14,950	8,215	259	4,022	134,399	63,892	505	422	227,664

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED IN THE JERUSALEM-JAFFA DISTRICT.

Town or Village.	Bullocks and Bulls.	Cows.	Buffaloes.	Calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Pigs.	Camels.	Total.
Bethlehem	342	116	-	454	3,440	4,057	17	10	8,436
Bireh	-	4	-	47	278	208	-	-	537
Beit Jala	8	5	-	330	812	1,624	5	1	2,785
Bir Zeit	-	-	-	23	83	213	-	1	320
Ein Hay	10	18	-	10	-	-	-	-	38
Ekron	-	-	-	63	-	-	-	-	63
Jaffa	1,857	635	7	18	36,440	4,775	39	75	43,826
Jerusalem	9,415	2,521	76	1,494	32,384	21,149	16	1	67,056
Jericho	3	8	-	27	935	909	-	1	1,883
Kfar Saba	23	44	-	36	-	-	-	-	103
Ludd	135	183	-	136	2,601	1,683	-	68	4,806
Ness Ziona	47	23	-	28	-	-	-	-	98
Petah Tikvah	296	198	-	475	-	-	-	-	969
Ramallah	150	81	1	126	2,408	1,365	-	-	4,131
Ramleh	484	456	-	82	3,933	3,340	3	11	8,309
Rehoboth.	80	59	-	84	-	-	-	-	223
Rishon-le-Zion	180	238	-	302	-	-	-	-	720
Tel Aviv	5,816	5,445	103	742	3	-	-	-	12,109
Total:	18,846	10,034	187	4,477	83,317	39,303	80	168	156,412

Appendix. XXXV.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED IN THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Town or Village.	Bullocks and Bulls.	Cows.	Buffaloes.	Calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Pigs.	Camels.	Total.
Beersheba	17	4	-	52	2,000	1,224	-	40	3,307
Feluja	-	121	-	119	795	348	-	13	1,396
Eshdud	14	78	-	23	235	33	-	25	408
Gaza	-	5	-	714	8,979	5,033	-	45	14,776
Hebron	16	126	1	166	3,959	10,877	-	33	15,178
Khan Yunis	22	39	-	54	1,145	679	-	119	2,058
Mejdel	36	34	-	372	3,261	822	-	48	4,573
Yebna	-	42	-	15	207	61	-	31	365
Total.	114	449	1	1,515	20,581	19,077	-	324	42,061

Appendix XXXVI.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED IN THE NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Town or Village.	Bullocks and Bulls.	Cows.	Buffaloes.	Calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Pigs.	Camels.	Total.
Acre	204	51	-	-	3,102	1,015	16	-	4,388
Anebt	-	-	-	-	131	847	-	-	978
Bassa	5	1	-	-	14	351	1	-	372
Beisan	3	4	-	-	1,395	763	-	1	2,166
Haifa	2,028	339	64	350	18,093	2,787	84	-	23,745
Hedera	76	129	-	292	-	-	-	-	497
Igzim	2	3	-	-	3	149	-	1	158
Jenin	-	26	-	1	1,680	427	-	-	2,134
Kalkilieh	21	24	-	39	569	496	-	5	1,154
Kafr Kanna	46	10	-	2	65	61	-	1	155
Mujeidel	5	7	-	5	124	29	-	1	171
Malul	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	12
Moghar	-	1	-	1	27	162	-	-	191
Nablus	1	7	-	16	12,712	4,603	-	1	17,340
Nazareth	95	65	-	20	6,255	334	7	1	6,777
Rameh	1	-	-	2	16	159	1	-	179
Reineh	-	-	-	-	30	27	-	-	57
Safad	1	151	-	195	4,214	4,764	-	-	9,325
Saffurieh	-	21	-	-	62	339	-	5	427
Samakh	-	-	-	2	756	456	-	-	1,214
Selfit	1	10	-	19	52	158	-	2	242
Shefr Amr	12	11	-	5	641	180	-	-	849
Taibeh	-	17	-	-	230	132	-	1	380
Tantoura	-	-	-	-	7	23	-	-	30
Tabury	-	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	38
Tersheha	1	-	-	-	13	659	-	-	673
Tiberias	61	154	15	406	2,994	2,464	-	-	6,094
Tulkarem	10	37	-	14	3,124	286	-	2	3,473
Yaffa	1	4	-	9	53	12	-	-	79
Zikron Jacob	85	2	-	259	-	13	-	-	359
Total.	2,629	1,074	79	1,637	56,400	21,708	109	21	83,657

Appendix XXXVII.

VETERINARY SERVICE TO POLICE.

Station.	Visits and Attendances.	Animals examined prior to purchase.		Boards of Enquiry Attended.
		Examined.	Passed.	
Jerusalem	46	50	11	5
Hebron	18	14	7	2
Ramallah	11	—	—	—
Jaffa	25	29	11	7
Gaza	40	8	3	3
Mejdal	19	2	1	—
Nablus	20	53	36	13
Jenin	20	4	2	—
Tulkarem	30	5	3	1
Haifa	80	47	32	5
Nazareth	28	1	—	1
Atuleh	4	—	—	—
Acre	47	—	—	2
Tersheha	1	—	—	—
Zicron	24	—	—	—
Samakh	6	—	—	—
Safad	12	4	2	—
Beisan	15	3	2	—
Tiberias	45	4	—	3
Khan-Yunis	8	—	—	—
Lydda	2	3	2	—
Beit-Natif	2	—	—	—
Beit Lehem	1	—	—	—
Kalkilieh	1	1	—	—
Beersheba	2	2	1	—
Total:	507	237	117	42

Appendix XXXVIII.

VETERINARY SERVICE TO GENDARMERIE.

Station.	Visits and Attendances.	Animals examined prior to purchase.		Boards of Enquiry Attended.
		Examined.	Passed.	
Jericho	21	33	20	2
Sarafand	19	78	44	1
Beersheba	20	36	34	—
Nablus	21	2	—	—
Tulkarem	20	6	6	8
Samakh	23	38	25	4
Beisan	17	23	16	—
Roshpina	26	25	18	4
Metullah	15	55	19	4
Nazareth	18	8	—	1
Jerusalem	9	12	2	2
Damieh	1	—	—	—
Jenin	3	2	2	1
Halsa	5	14	10	1
Wadi-Baha	1	—	—	—
Damascus	—	29	1	—
Total:	234	361	197	28

VETERINARY SERVICE TO POLICE AND GENDARMERIE ANIMALS.
NUMBER OF DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1925.

DISEASE.	POLICE.			PALESTINE GENDARMERIE.			TOTAL.
	Jerusalem-Jaffa District.	Northern District.	Southern District.	Jerusalem-Jaffa District.	Northern District.	Southern District.	
Colic	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
Anthrax	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Piroplasmosis	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Epizootic Lymphangitis	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Influenza	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Peritonitis.	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
Gastritis (Acute Gastro Intestinal Catarrh)	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
Hepatitis	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
Haemorrhagic Septicemia	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Enteritis	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Fracture of Tibia	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Acute Metritis and Abortion	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congestion of Lungs	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Paraplegia	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pneumonia	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Pulmonary Apoplexy	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Tympanitis	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Rupture of Stomach	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Rupture of Bladder	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Rupture of Mesentric Vessels	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Rupture of Diaphragm	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Intestinal Haemorrhage	2	1	—	—	—	—	3
Causes Unknown	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Total.	4	10	3	8	7	3	35

VETERINARY SERVICE TO POLICE AND GENDARMERIE ANIMALS.
DESTRUCTIONS DURING THE YEAR 1925.

DISEASE.	POLICE.			PALESTINE GENDARMERIE.			TOTAL.
	Jerusalem-Jaffa District.	Northern District.	Southern District.	Jerusalem-Jaffa District.	Northern District.	Southern District.	
Epizootic Lymphangitis	—	—	—	1	2	—	3
Fracture of Tibia	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
Fracture of Coronet	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pleurisy and Pericarditis	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Broken Leg	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Chronic Sprain Tendon	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Chronic Debility	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Chronic Lameness	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Chronic Quittor	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTAL.	1	1	1	2	9	—	14

Appendix XLI.

HORSES ON CHARGE OF THE CIVIL FORCES WHICH DIED OR WERE
DESTROYED AS A RESULT OF THE UNDERMENTIONED DISEASES.

Disease.	Horses.
Colic.	4
Anthrax.	1
Epizootic Lymphangitis.	4
Influenza.	2
Paraplegia.	1
Piroplasmosis.	1
Peritonitis.	2
Chronic Debility.	1
Chronic Sprain of Tendon.	1
Chronic Lameness.	2
Quittor.	1
Tympanitis.	1
Gastritis (Acute Gastro-Intestinal Catarrh).	5
Ophthalmia.	1
Broken Leg.	1
Enteritis.	1
Haemorrhagic Septicemia.	1
Hepatitis.	2
Fracture of Tibia.	3
Fracture of Coronet Bone.	1
Pleurisy & Pericarditis.	1
Intestinal Haemorrhage.	3
Congestion of Lungs.	1
Pneumonia.	1
Acute Metritis & Abortion.	1
Pulmonary Apoplexy.	1
Rupture of Stomach Bladder Mesenteric Vessels or Diaphragm.	4
Causes Unknown.	1
Total :-	49

Appendix XLII.

ANIMALS DESTROYED BY VETERINARY SERVICE
AS AN ANTIRABIC MEASURE - DURING 1925.

	Dogs.	Cats.
Jaffa - - - -	442	6
Gaza - - - -	396	--
Safad - - - -	936	--
Nablus - - - -	431	3
Haifa - - - -	1,637	--
Nazareth - - - -	842	--
Ramallah - - - -	246	--
Beisan - - - -	935	6
Jerusalem - - - -	319	--
Ramleh - - - -	51	--
Tiberias - - - -	462	--
Samakh - - - -	22	--
Acre - - - -	1,229	--
Jenin - - - -	749	--
Tulkarem - - - -	146	18
Hebron - - - -	145	--
Total.	8,988	33

ROUTINE EXAMINATIONS BY THE VETERINARY LABORATORY.*

DISEASES	Cattle		Horses, Mules and Donkeys		Sheep		Goats		Dogs		TOTAL
	P.	N.	P.	N.	P.	N.	P.	N.	P.	N.	
Anaplasmosis.	58	48	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	77
P. Bigeminum. Theileria. P. Bovis. P. Equi Nuttallia equi. P. Canis.	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
	64	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71
	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Spirochaetosis.	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Epizootic Lymphangitis.	-	-	42	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Pasteurellosis.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Actinomycosis.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Blackquarter.	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Anthrax.	2	6	-	2	4	-	4	-	-	-	12
Preisz Nocard Bacillus	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Dourine.	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Negative.	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
Total.	440	97	46	46	2	-	2	-	2	-	275

* Exclusive of Research.

PLANT INSPECTION RETURN 1925.

— 53 —

1925.	J A F F A.		H A I F A.		J E R U S A L E M.		A C R E.		S A M A K H.		J I S R B A N A T Y A C U B.		T O T A L.	
	No. of Consign- ments Examined.	No. of Dangerous Pests Inter- cepted.	No. of Consign- ments Examined.	No. of Dangerous Pests Inter- cepted.	No. of Consign- ments Examined.	No. of Dangerous Pests Inter- cepted.	No. of Consign- ments Examined.	No. of Dangerous Pests Inter- cepted.	No. of Consign- ments Examined.	No. of Dangerous Pests Inter- cepted.	No. of Consign- ments Examined.	No. of Dangerous Pests Inter- cepted.	No. of Consign- ments Examined.	No. of Dangerous Pests Inter- cepted.
January.	175	3	77	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-	260	5
February.	204	3	97	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	308	4
March.	209	4	87	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	297	4
April.	186	8	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	252	8
May.	88	7	35	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	130	7
June.	133	4	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	215	4
July.	200	2	93	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	11	-	314	2
August.	256	5	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	358	5
September.	338	3	119	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	463	3
October.	345	3	172	-	4	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	526	3
November.	315	8	191	-	19	-	4	-	4	-	3	-	536	8
December.	278	8	182	4	2	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	467	12
Total:	2,727	58	1,284	7	27	-	19	-	8	-	58	-	4,123	65

SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

$\varphi = 31^{\circ} 47'$ N. $\lambda = 35^{\circ} 13'$ East of Greenwich. H = 830 metres.

MONTH.	MEAN PRESSURE		AIR TEMPERATURE (CENTIGRADE).										RELATIVE HUMIDITY (%).				VAPOUR PRESSURE (mm.).			
	(m.m.)	Standard (m.b.)	8 h.	14 h.	20 h.	Mean	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum	Absolute Maximum	Date.	Absolute Minimum	Date.	8 h.	14 h.	20 h.	Mean	8 h.	14 h.	20 h.	Mean
1925																				
January			4.8			6.1	9.5	2.7	13.4	10, 18	-3.5	26	86				5.5			
February			7.7			9.2	13.5	4.9	21.7	23	2.0	8, 13	60				4.7			
March			13.5			15.1	20.5	9.7	29.9	18	4.8	2	65				7.5			
April			13.8			14.0	19.2	8.9	28.4	27, 28	2.5	5	62				7.4			
May			19.6			19.6	26.2	13.0	35.8	28	7.8	7	53				9.1			
June			20.8			21.2	27.7	14.7	35.0	30	10.0	13	57				10.5			
July			22.6			23.6	30.2	17.0	36.2	7	13.0	3	57				11.6			
August			22.7			24.2	30.6	17.8	32.4	5, 6, 16	14.8	12	68				13.9			
September			22.4			23.6	30.3	16.8	37.8	14	13.0	20	58				11.7			
October			20.2			21.0	27.0	15.1	31.9	1	11.5	14	59				10.5			
November			16.0			16.8	21.2	12.4	29.7	5	8.5	10	71				9.6			
December			12.4			13.2	17.1	9.3	25.9	1	4.5	10	64				6.9			
Year ...			16.4			17.3	22.8	11.9	-	-	-	-	63				9.1			

SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

$\varphi = 32^{\circ} 48'$ N. $\lambda = 34^{\circ} 59'$ East of Greenwich. H = 10 metres.

MONTH.	MEAN PRESSURE at 8 h.		AIR TEMPERATURE (CENTIGRADE)										RELATIVE HUMIDITY (%).				VAPOUR PRESSURE (mm.).			
	(m.m.)	Standard (m.b.)	8 h.	14 h.	20 h.	Mean	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum	Absolute Maximum	Date.	Absolute Minimum	Date.	8 h.	14 h.	20 h.	Mean	8 h.	14 h.	20 h.	Mean
1925																				
January	764.32	1019.0	10.7	14.8		10.6	15.7	5.6	19.7	10	0.1	26	60	55			5.7	6.9		
February	63.83	18.3	13.2	18.1		13.1	19.4	6.8	26.6	23	2.4	8	48	44			5.5	6.8		
March	59.28	12.3	18.9	22.5		17.8	24.2	11.5	36.6	18	7.5	13	58	54			9.5	10.9		
April	59.08	12.0	19.2	21.4		16.7	23.1	10.3	32.0	24	6.5	4	60	55			10.0	10.4		
May	57.26	09.6	23.4	25.1		20.9	27.3	14.5	41.2	21	10.5	15	59	57			12.5	13.3		
June	55.82	07.6	25.4	26.9		22.6	28.3	17.0	34.1	30	13.9	14	62	63			14.9	16.5		
July	54.46	05.9	27.8	29.7		25.2	30.8	19.5	35.7	8	17.5	3, 4	60	55			16.5	16.9		
August	54.31	05.6	29.3	30.6		25.9	31.5	20.3	32.4	6, 8	18.6	22	62	59			18.7	19.3		
September	57.12	09.4	28.1	29.7		25.1	30.8	19.4	33.6	16	15.6	27	65	60			18.1	18.7		
October	58.84	11.6	25.7	28.0		22.8	29.5	16.2	32.3	12, 27, 29	12.3	27	61	57			14.9	15.8		
November	60.71	14.2	21.9	25.4		20.4	27.2	13.5	31.4	6	9.4	23	56	46			11.0	11.0		
December	62.65	16.7	16.8	21.1		15.8	22.9	8.7	28.0	5	5.6	20, 25	72	55			10.2	10.2		
Year ...	758.97	1011.8	21.7	24.4		19.7	25.9	13.6	-	-	-	-	60	55			12.3	13.1		

AT JERUSALEM FOR THE YEAR 1925.

$h_t = 1.5$ metres..

$h_r = 1.0$ metre.

AMOUNT OF CLOUD (0-10).				RAINFALL (mm.).			DAYS WITH		WIND.										EVAPORATION mm. per day.		
8 h.	14 h.	20 h.	Mean.	Total mm.	Maximum 1 day		≥ 0.1 mm.	≥ 1.0 mm.	FORCE.	DIRECTION.											
					8 h.	Number of Observations in which the Wind-Direction was recorded as															
						Scale 0-10			N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Calm.	Piche.			
4.6				37.2	13.6	23	9	7	1.5	0.5	4	6	4	10.5	2.5	1.5	2	-	2.74		
2.9				43.2	17.4	6	6	5	1.3	2	1.5	6.5	3.5	5	5.5	2	1	1	4.32		
2.9				41.7	4.6	9	4	3	1.2	2	1.5	6	3	4.5	10	2	2	-	6.41		
3.2				63.2	39.0	3	3	3	1.7	2	-	3	1.5	5.5	14	4	-	-	7.31		
2.1				0.0	0.0	-	-		1.6	0.5	1.5	0.5	1.5	7	15.5	3	1.5	-	10.75		
1.6				1.3	1.3	12	1	1	2.0	-	-	-	1.5	14.5	13	1	-	-	12.20		
1.2				0.0	0.0	-	-	-	1.7	-	-	-	-	9.5	18	2.5	1	-	12.17		
0.4				0.0	0.0	-	-	-	1.5	-	1	-	-	9	19.5	1.5	-	-	11.50		
0.9				0.0	0.0	-	-	-	1.1	-	1	-	-	8.5	14	5.5	1	-	9.15		
2.5				0.6	0.3	5,21	2	-	1.1	1	0.5	4	1.5	8.5	12.5	2	1	-	6.83		
3.8				45.2	28.8	8	10	8	1.2	0.5	0.5	8.5	4	8	7.5	-	1	-	3.86		
3.5				49.4	24.4	19	7	6	1.4	-	0.5	5.5	4.5	9.5	9.5	1.5	-	-	3.20		
2.5				251.8	-	-	42	33	1.4	8.5	12	40	25	100	141.5	26.5	10.5	1	7.51		

AT HAIFA FOR THE YEAR 1925.

$h_t = 1.5$ metres.

$h_r = 1.3$ metres.

$C_h = + + 0.7$ mm. = 0.9 mb

AMOMNT OF CLOUD (0-10).				RAINFALL (mm.).			DAYS WITH.		WIND.										EVAPORATION mm. per day.	
8 h.	14 h.	20 h.	Mean	Total mm.	Maximum 1 day		≥ 0.1 mm.	≥ 1.0 mm.	FORCE.	Direction.										
					8 h.	Number of Observations in which the Wind-Direction was recorded as														
						Scale 0-10.			N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Calm.	Piche.		
5.4	5.0			193.5	55.0	13	12	12	2.7	1	8	20.5	12	6.5	6	4	1	3	3.91	
3.2	2.5			80.6	25.4	5	8	7	2.6	2.5	3	18	7	1.5	8	10.5	5.5	-	5.33	
2.9	2.1			4.6	2.6	10	3	2	2.0	1.5	2.5	14	7	4.5	6.5	11	6	9	5.19	
2.9	2.2			27.2	11.3	3	5	4	2.0	2	-	10.5	4	6.5	9.5	15.5	5	7	4.47	
1.7	0.9			0.1	0.1	23	1	-	1.2	5.5	1	4.5	1	4.5	3	12	11.5	18	5.32	
1.7	0.2			4.3	4.3	4	1	1	1.5	0.5	1.5	3.5	0.5	16	7.5	9.5	10	10	5.18	
1.5	0.3			0.0	0.0	-	-	-	1.3	3	0.5	2	1.5	11.5	11	14.5	7	11	5.25	
1.2	0.4			0.0	0.0	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	0.5	15	9.5	19	4	14	5.16	
2.5	1.0			0.0	0.0	-	-	-	0.7	3.5	5.5	4.5	1.5	5	6.5	12	8.5	13	4.70	
2.5	2.2			54.5	47.0	13	3	3	1.3	1.5	2	15.5	6.5	3	7	8.5	5	13	6.19	
2.2	4.6			52.9	33.4	9	5	4	2.3	2	4.5	24	8.5	5	5	2.5	4.5	4	6.96	
4.1	4.0			186.3	66.1	10	8	7	1.4	-	-	16	6	5.5	11	6	3.5	14	3.79	
2.6	2.1			604.0	-	-	46	40	1.7	23	28.5	133	56	84.5	90.5	125	71.5	116	5.12	

SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

$\varphi = 31^{\circ}54'$ N. $\lambda = 35^{\circ}27'$ East of Greenwich. H = metres.

MONTH	MEAN PRESSURE.		AIR TEMPERATURE (CENTIGRADE).										RELATIVE HUMIDITY (%).				VAPOUR PRESSURE (mm.).			
	(m. m.)	Standard (m. b.)	8 h.	14 h.	20 h.	Mean	Mean Maximum.	Mean Minimum.	Absolute Maximum.	Date.	Absolute Minimum.	Date.	8 h.	14 h.	20 h.	Mean	8 h.	14 h.	20 h.	Mean
1925																				
January			10.5	17.1	12.4	12.0	19.0	7.8	22.7	19	3.3	28.30	65	43	61	63	6.2	6.2	6.5	6.3
February			13.0	21.2	14.8	14.6	22.7	9.3	30.7	23	5.0	3	56	30	52	54	6.3	5.7	6.5	6.2
March			19.9	27.7	20.4	20.7	29.8	14.9	37.8	22	10.0	1	54	33	45	50	9.4	9.1	8.0	8.8
April			20.6	28.0	20.5	21.0	29.6	15.1	39.2	24	9.5	6	50	25	48	49	9.0	7.1	8.6	8.2
May			27.4	34.6	25.7	26.8	36.6	19.4	45.5	28	15.0	13	38	18	36	37	10.4	7.4	8.7	8.8
June			28.5	35.8	27.5	28.4	37.8	21.7	46.5	27	18.5	8.10	47	24	41	44	13.4	10.6	11.2	11.7
July			30.3	38.2	30.5	30.8	40.0	24.1	43.6	9	21.5	3	50	24	41	46	16.0	12.3	13.4	13.9
August			30.6	38.8	31.1	31.2	40.4	24.5	42.9	17	22.8	4	50	24	40	45	16.4	12.6	13.3	14.1
September			29.0	37.6	30.1	30.1	39.2	23.8	46.0	14	21.5	4.22,24	54	27	47	50	16.1	13.0	14.8	14.6
October			26.6	33.5	25.8	27.0	35.6	21.9	39.7	1	18.0	24	55	35	(61	58)	14.2	13.7	(15.0	14.3)
November			22.3	27.2	20.2	21.9	29.4	17.8	34.3	8	13.5	29	64	49	72	68	12.7	13.3	12.6	12.9
December			16.6	23.0	15.9	17.2	24.9	13.2	29.7	1	9.5	17	70	49	71	70	9.9	10.2	9.5	9.9
Year ...			22.9	30.2	22.9	23.5	32.1	17.8	-	-	-	-	54	32	51	53	11.7	10.1	10.7	10.8

SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

$\varphi = 31^{\circ}44'$ N. $\lambda = 34^{\circ}48'$ East of Greenwich. H = 286 metres.

MONTH.	MEAN PRESSURE.		AIR TEMPERATURE (CENTIGRADE).										RELATIVE HUMIDITY (%).				VAPOUR PRESSURE (mm.).			
	(m. m.)	Standard (m. b.)	8 h.	14 h.	20 h.	Mean	Mean Maximum.	Mean Minimum.	Absolute Maximum.	Date.	Absolute Minimum.	Date.	8 h.	14 h.	20 h.	Mean	8 h.	14 h.	20 h.	Mean
1925																				
January			9.2			9.2	14.8	3.5	20.1	18	-5.0	31	68				5.9			
February			12.5			11.7	18.2	5.2	26.2	23	1.5	1	52				5.6			
March			(18.6)			(17.4	25.3)	9.4	(36.5	18)	2.5	2	(51)				(8.2)			
April			18.3			17.0	24.7	9.3	32.2	23	4.8	6	55				8.6			
May			23.0			22.0	30.8	13.1	40.8	28	8.4	9	52				10.8			
June			25.3			23.6	32.1	15.1	41.0	30	11.0	14	53				12.6			
July			26.1			25.4	33.8	17.0	38.6	8	13.8	3.4	69				17.3			
August			(25.2)			26.2	34.6	17.8	36.7	3	14.7	* 3	(69)				(16.3)			
September			25.0			25.0	33.1	16.9	38.3	14	12.0	24	71				16.7			
October			25.3			23.2	31.4	15.1	35.4	11	10.0	24	50				11.8			
November			19.9			19.9	26.4	13.4	32.8	6	8.0	30	61				10.6			
December			15.4			(14.7)	21.7	(7.7)	30.2	1	(3.0	10)	63				8.3			
Year ...			20.3			19.6	27.2	12.0	-	-	-	-	60				11.1			

AT JERICHO FOR THE YEAR 1925.

h_t = 1.5 metres. h_r = metres.

AMOUNT OF CLOUD (0-10).				RAINFALL (mm).			DAYS WITH.		W I N D.										Evaporation	
8 h.	14 h.	20 h.	Mean	Total mm.	Maximum 1 day.		≥ 0.1 mm.	≥ 1.0 mm.	FORCE.	DIRECTION.										mm. per day.
					Amount	Date.	of rain.	Mean of day	Number of Observations in which the Wind-Direction was recorded as											
								Scale 0-10.	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Calm.	Piche.		
4.2	3.7	3.2	3.7	22.0	10.0	31	7	6	1.7	19.5	6.5	1.5	4.5	18	17	1	25	6.23		
3.1	3.9	3.4	3.5	20.6	9.0	12	5	5	1.6	16.5	7	5.5	3	7.5	8	3	32.5	8.51		
4.0	3.7	2.8	3.5	13.0	5.0	19	4	4	1.6	3.5	16.5	14.5	2	1.5	9	3.5	39.5	9.86		
3.7	2.7	2.8	3.1	16.1	10.0	2	3	3	1.6	12.5	11.5	10	2.5	2	11	3.5	37	10.87		
1.4	1.0	1.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	1.6	10	13	8	2.5	3.5	14	5.5	19.5	15.41		
1.7	1.3	0.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	1.9	15.5	14.5	11	7.5	4	8.5	7.5	21.5	14.76		
1.1	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	1.7	17.5	13	9.5	5	5.5	13	5.5	24	12.79		
0.2	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	1.8	20.5	10	6.5	2.5	11	17.5	-	25	11.41		
0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	2.3	25.5	10.5	8	5.5	2.5	1.5	4	32.5	10.64		
2.8	3.0	1.0	2.3	6.3	5.9	21	2	1	2.4	17.5	19.5	11.5	1	0.5	3.5	11	28.5	9.27		
4.9	5.4	1.4	3.9	19.1	10.0	7	4	4	2.5	12	14.5	13.5	3	0.5	0.5	16	30	6.04		
4.6	4.1	1.7	3.5	8.0	3.0	18,19	3	3	2.5	9.5	5.5	3.5	-	-	-	29	45.5	4.87		
2.7	2.5	1.6	2.3	108.1	-	-	28	26	1.9	180	142	103	39	56.5	103.5	89.5	360.5	10.06		

AT BEERSHEBA FOR THE YEAR 1925.

h_t = metres. h_r = metres.

AMOUNT OF CLOUD (0-10).				RAINFALL (mm).			DAYS WITH		W I N D.										Evaporation		
8 h.	14 h.	20 h.	Mean	Total mm.	Maximum 1 day.		≤ 0.1 mm.	≥ 1.0 mm.	FORCE	DIRECTION.										mm. per day.	
					Amount	Date.			of rain.	8 h.	Number of Observations in which the Wind-Direction was recorded as										
										Scale 0-10.	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Calm.		Piche.
2.8				13.1	4.0	21	5	5	2.5	2.5	7.5	1.5	4.5	5.5	4	2.5	2	-	5.82		
2.5				37.5	10.0	6,12	4	4	2.2	5.5	9	6	0.5	1	3.5	1.5	1	-	5.89		
1.6				0.0	0.0	-	-	-	2.3	9.5	6	3.5	3.5	0.5	2.5	1	3.5	-	8.92		
3.3				45.9	24.8	2	3	3	2.2	6.5	4.5	3	1.5	1.5	4	6	3	-	8.18		
1.5				0.0	0.0	-	-	-	1.7	3.5	3.5	2.5	0.5	1	4.5	6	9.5	-	13.31		
1.3				0.0	0.0	-	-	-	1.9	4.5	2	-	1	3.5	9	6	4	-	15.81		
0.8				0.0	0.0	-	-	-	1.4	1.5	-	-	-	0.5	7.5	16.5	5	-	15.20		
0.7				0.0	0.0	-	-	-	1.1	3.5	0.5	-	-	1.5	3	19.5	3	-	14.30		
0.5				0.0	0.0	-	-	-	1.2	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	19	7.5	-	13.25		
1.1				0.0	0.0	-	-	-	1.5	4	4.5	1.5	-	1	6	11	3	-	12.08		
1.9				43.3	16.6	8	5	5	2.1	3	13.5	2.5	0.5	3.5	2	0.5	3.5	1	-		
1.9				10.9	4.5	19	4	4	1.6	9	4	1.5	1	4.5	3.5	3.5	4	-	-		
1.7				150.7	-	-	21	21	1.8	56.5	55	22	13	24	49.5	93	49	1	-		

SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

$\varphi = 31^{\circ}30'$ N. $\lambda = 34^{\circ}27'$ East of Greenwich. H = 35.1 metres.

MONTH.	MEAN PRESSURE at 8 h.		AIR TEMPERATURE (CENTIGRADE)										RELATIVE HUMIDITY (%).				VAPOUR PRESSURE (mm.).			
	(m.m.)	Standard (m.b.)	8 h.	14 h.	20 h.	Mean	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum	Absolute Maximum	Date	Absolute Minimum	Date	8 h.	14 h.	20 h.	Mean	8 h.	14 h.	20 h.	Mean
1925																				
January	761.93	1015.8	8.8			10.8	16.0	5.6	19.3	9	-1.1	28	77				6.5			
February	61.65	15.4	11.6			13.2	19.2	7.3	29.1	23	4.5	9,16	70				7.1			
March	57.72	10.2	17.8			17.6	23.4	11.8	39.1	18	6.5	2	65				9.9			
April	56.97	09.2	18.6			17.0	23.0	11.0	34.1	23	5.8	6	60				9.7			
May	55.61	07.4	23.0			21.0	27.0	14.9	42.2	21	11.7	8	62				12.9			
June	54.51	05.9	25.1			22.9	28.6	17.2	38.1	11	13.8	1	66				15.5			
July	53.25	04.2	26.7			24.2	29.3	19.2	32.8	8	17.5	5	74				19.2			
August	53.10	04.0	27.8			25.2	30.3	20.0	31.6	28	17.8	3	73				20.2			
September	55.62	07.4	26.6			24.3	29.3	19.3	31.3	12	16.1	20	74				19.2			
October	57.03	09.2	24.4			23.2	28.9	17.4	35.2	29	14.0	16	65				14.7			
November	58.18	10.8	19.9			20.8	26.5	15.0	35.3	7	10.8	30	70				12.0			
December	60.76	14.3	14.2			15.6	21.0	10.2	28.3	1	7.0	23	75				9.0			
Year ...	757.19	1009.5	20.4			19.6	25.2	14.1	-	-	-	-	69				13.0			

SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

$\varphi = 32^{\circ}27'$ N. $\lambda = 35^{\circ}18'$ East of Greenwich, H = metres.

MONTH	MEAN PRESSURE		AIR TEMPERATURE (CENTIGRADE)										RELATIVE HUMIDITY (%).				VAPOUR PRESSURE (mm.).			
	(m.m.)	Standard (m.b.)	8 h.	14 h.	20 h.	Mean	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum	Absolute Maximum	Date	Absolute Minimum	Date	8 h.	14 h.	20 h.	Mean	8 h.	14 h.	20 h.	Mean
1925																				
January			8.2	12.8	17.5	8.5	13.3	5.6	17.9	10	-0.4	28	79	70	85	82	6.4	7.7	6.5	6.9
February			10.6	16.9	10.3	11.3	17.4	7.4	23.7	23	3.1	8	74	62	82	78	7.2	8.8	7.7	7.9
March			17.0	23.0	15.2	16.9	23.6	12.5	34.3	18	8.1	16	77	58	82	80	11.1	12.2	10.5	11.3
April			18.2	22.6	15.1	16.9	23.6	11.6	33.6	24	5.3	4	75	61	81	78	11.6	12.4	10.3	11.4
May			23.5	29.2	21.0	22.5	30.1	16.2	40.3	29	12.4	1	66	60	80	73	14.2	18.0	14.8	15.7
June			24.9	30.2	24.1	24.3	30.9	18.0	37.9	11	15.3	11	76	64	79	78	17.7	20.5	17.5	18.6
July			26.8	32.0	25.3	26.2	32.8	20.5	38.6	7	18.3	3	78	64	84	81	20.3	22.5	20.2	21.0
August			27.1	32.2	25.4	26.5	33.0	21.2	35.4	17	19.7	12	80	(63)	82	81	21.3	22.4	19.8	(21.2)
September			26.5	(31.5)	25.5	(26.0)	(32.4)	20.7	(36.8)	6,25	18.4	20	80	(67)	83	82	20.6	23.1	20.1	(21.3)
October			23.3	28.4	23.4	23.5	28.9	18.8	32.2	11	15.0	23	70	65	81	76	14.9	18.7	17.2	16.9
November			18.7	23.0	18.3	18.9	23.6	15.7	29.1	5,7	12.1	24	71	61	76	74	11.5	12.8	11.8	12.0
December			14.2	18.4	13.0	14.3	18.9	11.6	29.1	1	8.3	12	74	60	76	75	8.9	9.4	8.5	8.9
Year ...			19.9	25.0	18.7	19.6	25.7	15.0	-	-	-	-	75	63	81	78	13.8	15.7	13.7	14.4

AT GAZA FOR THE YEAR 1925.

$h_l = 1.5$ metres.

$h_r = 1.0$ metres.

$C_h = + + 3.2$ mm. = 4.3 mb

AMOUNT OF CLOUD (0-10)				RAINFALL (mm.).			DAYS WITH.		WIND										EVAPORATION mm. per day
									FORCE.	DIRECTION.									
8 h.	14 h.	20 h.	Mean	Total mm.	Maximum 1 day	≥ 0.1 mm.	≥ 1.0 mm.	8 h.		Number of Observations in which the Wind-Direction was recorded as									
									Scale 0-10.	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Calm.	Piche.
3.1				77.0	30.0	23	10	5	2.2	-	1.5	2	2	12	5.5	-	-	8	2.59
2.5				55.8	34.3	6	5	4	1.4	1	1.5	0.5	2.5	8	2.5	-	-	12	4.32
3.2				40.1	9.6	20	3	1	1.4	1	1.5	4	5	4.5	1	1.5	2.5	10	4.54
3.2				48.8	12.5	3	3	3	1.4	2	1.5	1	1	4.5	3.5	1.5	2	13	5.00
1.9				drops	drops	17,24	-	-	1.2	2.5	0.5	1	2	4	4	2.5	4.5	10	5.51
2.0				1.5	1.5	13	1	1	0.8	1	1	0.5	2	5	3.5	3	2	12	5.55
0.8				0.0	0.0	-	-	-	0.5	0.5	-	0.5	1	3	4	3	3	16	5.35
1.5				0.0	0.0	-	-	-	0.5	0.5	-	-	1	5	3	1	0.5	20	5.38
1.5				drops	drops	18	-	-	0.5	-	0.5	1	1.5	5.5	2	2	0.5	17	4.87
1.3				9.1	4.9	13	2	2	1.1	2	3	1	1.5	13	0.5	-	-	10	4.85
3.3				79.0	38.3	9	5	5	1.4	0.5	2	2.5	1.5	5	4.5	1.5	1.5	11	4.46
3.4				56.8	18.3	11	9	7	1.4	-	0.5	0.5	5	12	3	-	-	10	2.45
2.3				308.1	-	-	38	28	1.2	11	13.5	14.5	26	81.5	37	16	16.5	149	4.57

AT JENIN FOR THE YEAR 1925.

$h_l =$ metres.

$h_r =$ metres.

AMOUNT OF CLOUD (0-10).				RAINFALL. (mm.).			DAYS WITH		W I N D										EVAPORATION			
									FORCE.		DIRECTION.											
											Number of Observations in which the Wind-Direction was recorded as										mm. per day	
8 h.	14h.	20h.	Mean	Total mm.	Maximum 1 day		≥ 0.1 mm.	≥ 1.0 mm.	Mean of day	Number of Observations in which the Wind-Direction was recorded as												
					Amount	Date	of rain		Scale 0-10.	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Calm.	Piche.			
5.6	4.9	4.8	5.1	97.4	41.4	13	15	9	3.0	-	6	21	16.5	9.5	25	15	-	-	3.65			
3.5	3.1	2.2	2.9	29.3	9.6	1	8	6	2.8	7.5	4	9.5	13.5	13	18.5	11.5	6.5	-	5.44			
3.8	3.0	2.7	3.2	8.7	6.0	10	6	2	3.3	2	0.5	6.5	13.5	15.5	28	22.5	4.5	-	6.27			
2.7	2.7	2.1	2.5	50.1	28.4	3	7	3	3.7	4	5.5	5.5	8	16.5	27.5	19	4	-	6.06			
1.8	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	3.3	14	7.5	2.5	4	7.5	15.5	22.5	19.5	-	9.81			
1.5	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.5	12	2	-	3.2	5	1.5	1.5	1.5	8.5	28.5	29.5	14	-	9.44			
1.3	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	3.1	5.5	-	-	0.5	11	32	29.5	14.5	-	10.06			
0.9	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	2.9	4.5	-	-	-	-	36	41.5	11	-	9.75			
1.9	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	2.4	12	-	-	-	-	18.5	33	26.5	-	8.36			
1.9	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.6	1.2	20	2	1	2.3	0.5	1.5	3.5	11	15	32.5	27	2	-	7.72			
2.8	3.2	1.5	2.5	28.0	10.8	8	7	5	2.6	2	8.5	20	21.5	16	13.5	7.5	1	-	6.32			
3.5	3.5	2.9	3.3	69.3	19.7	27	10	6	2.6	-	-	1	7.5	15	37.5	28.5	3.5	-	3.52			
2.6	2.0	1.6	2.1	285.2	-	-	57	32	2.9	57	35	71	97.5	127.5	313	287	107	-	7.25			

GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTS.

STATEMENT OF RAINFALL FOR SEASON —
JUNE 1924 to MAY 1925.
(In Millimetres)

STATION	June, 1924.	July, 1924.	August, 1924.	September, 1924.	October, 1924	November, 1924.	December, 1924.	January, 1925.	February, 1925.	March, 1925.	April, 1925.	May, 1925.	TOTAL
OFFICIAL STATIONS.													
Jerusalem	—	—	—	—	9	17	55	37	43	12	63	—	236
Gaza	—	—	—	—	22	8	142	77	56	10	19	—	334
Haifa	1	—	—	—	20	216	152	194	81	5	27	—	696
Beersheba	—	—	—	—	10	13	46	13	37	0	46	—	165
Jenin	3	—	—	—	27	35	86	98	29	9	50	—	337
Jericho	5	—	—	—	1	29	28	12	24	11	18	—	128
NON-OFFICIAL STATIONS.													
Safad	—	—	—	—	—	158	105	157	45	3	51	—	519
Ras-el-Nakura	—	—	—	—	25	87	137	277	75	39	69	—	709
Nazareth	—	—	—	—	37	33	93	155	56	4	40	—	418
Tiberias	—	—	—	—	—	26	120	62	33	4	40	—	285
Nablus	—	—	—	—	26	38	106	78	62	13	47	—	370
Tulkarem	—	—	—	—	22	94	143	107	52	0	29	—	447
Mikveh Israel	—	—	—	—	24	42	173	96	47	5	29	—	416
Tel-Aviv	—	—	—	—	29	29	219	80	50	4	25	—	436
Giv'at Ada	—	—	—	—	—	106	208	242	24	0	29	—	609
Beit-Jemmal	—	—	—	—	34	26	132	63	33	9	54	—	351

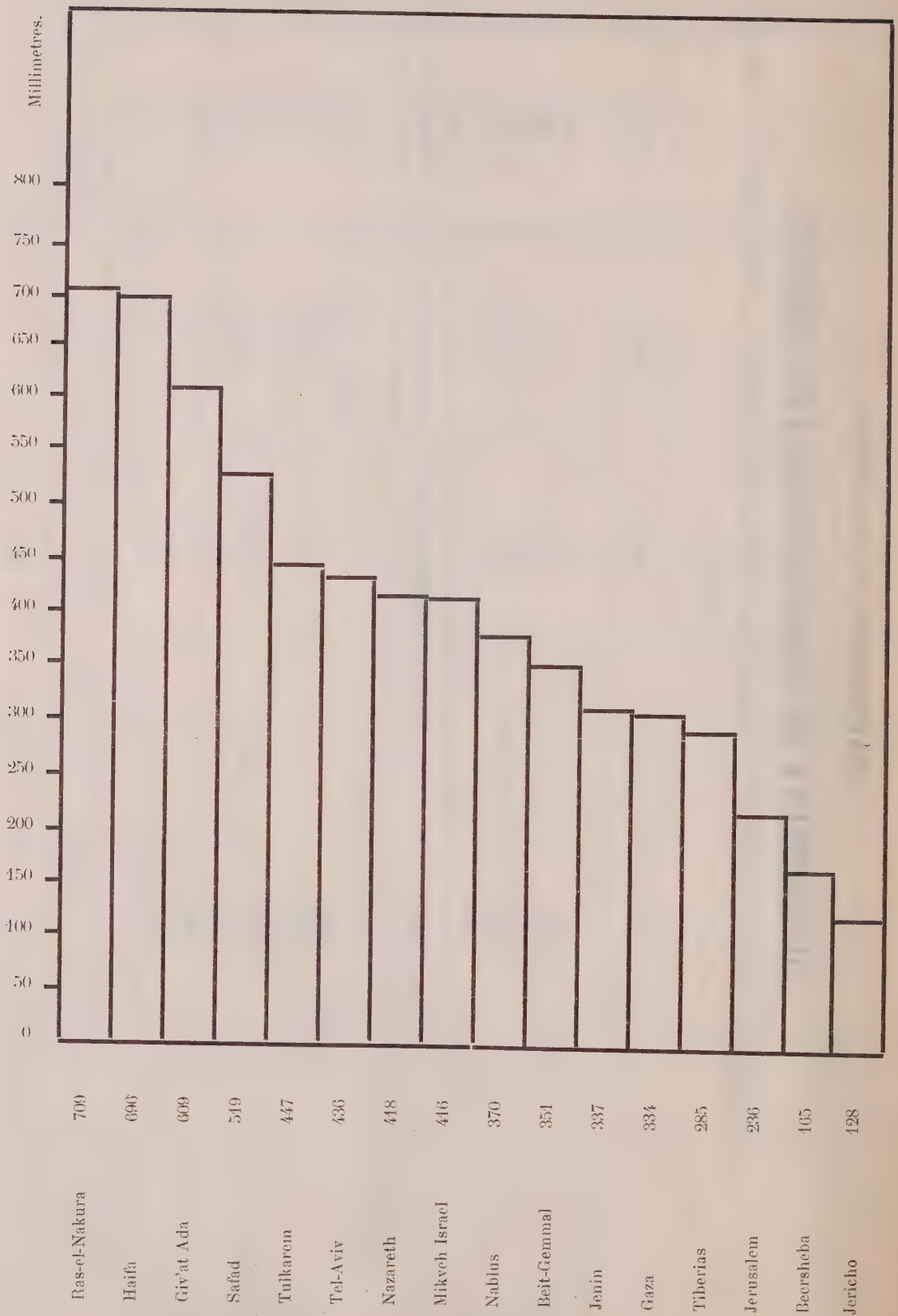
GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTS.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RAINFALL FOR THE SEASONS (JUNE to MAY) 1920/21 to 1924/25.
(In Millimetres).

	Average Annual Rainfall	1920/21	1921/22	1922/23	1923/24	1924/25
OFFICIAL STATIONS.						
Jerusalem -	24 years — — 579.2	—	297.2	487.0	544.8	236.2
Gaza -	14 " — — 402.5	—	461.5	323.5	334.5	334.4
Haifa -	13 " — — 619.4	—	786.4	536.1	561.4	694.5
Beersheba -	4 " — — 462.8	—	241.5	144.5	130.4	465.3
Jenin -	4 " — — 407.0	—	502.4	435.9	353.4	337.3
Jericho -	2 " — — 150.9	—	—	—	474.0	427.8
Average for Official Stations.	(6 Stations)	—	(5 Stations) 451.7	(5 Stations) 325.4	(6 Stations) 349.7	(6 Stations) 315.8
NON-OFFICIAL STATIONS.						
Tiberias -	21 years — — 446.8	—	—	471.4	368.8	284.8
Tel-Aviv -	20 " — — 547.4	—	—	445.3	512.3	435.8
Nazareth -	49 " — — 612.6	—	636.6	620.0	630.8	418.3
Sarona -	40 " — — 619.0	—	—	—	—	—
Beit-Gemmal -	6 " — — 471.8	450.0	390.4	257.8	415.7	350.7
Mikveh Israel -	5 " — — 445.6	504.5	472.0	300.0	447.5	415.5
Nablus -	3 " — — 525.7	—	—	622.4	585.4	370.5
Tulkarem -	3 " — — 540.4	—	—	550.9	624.0	447.5
Safad -	2 " — — 608.8	—	—	—	698.9	549.0
Ras-el-Nakura -	4 " — — 708.7	—	—	—	—	708.7
Giv'at Ada -	2 " — — 535.2	—	—	—	461.0	609.5
Average for non-Official Stations	(41 Stations)	(2 Stations) 477.2	(3 Stations) 519.6	(7 Stations) 479.6	(9 Stations) 527.4	(10 Stations) 456.0
Average for all Stations	(47 Stations)	(2 Stations) 477.2	(8 Stations) 477.2	(12 Stations) 445.4	(15 Stations) 456.2	(46 Stations) 403.4

GRAPHIC PRESENTATION OF RAINFALL FOR THE
SEASON JUNE 1924 TO MAY 1925.
In Millimetres.



Appendix XLIX.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF FISH CAUGHT AND FIRST SELLING
PRICES FOR THE YEARS 1921 to 1925 AT HAIFA

Year.	Weight in Kilos.	First Selling Price. LE.	Average Price per kilo.
1921*	50,959	5,500	PT. 10.1
1922	131,252	16,725	PT. 12.7
1923	125,905	13,459	PT. 10.7
1924	225,591	17,494	PT. 6.9
1925	127,712	10,383	PT. 8.1

* Exclusive of January and April.

Appendix L.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF FISH CAUGHT AND FIRST SELLING
PRICES FOR THE YEARS 1920 to 1923 AT JAFFA, GAZA und 1925 AT ACRE.

YEAR.	J A F F A.		
	Kilos	Value LE.	Average Price per kilo
1920 (3 months Oct. to Dec.)	18,463	3,269	PT. 17.7
1921	139,664	7,277	PT. 5.2
1922	146,590	13,670	PT. 9.3
1923 (6 months Jan. to June)	44,055	3,526	PT. 8.6

YEAR.	G A Z A.		
	Kilos	Value LE.	Average Price per kilo
1921	18,014	1,221	PT. 6.8
1922	18,118	1,255	PT. 6.9
1923 (5 months Jan. to March & May to June)	5,415	475	PT. 8.8

YEAR.	A C R E.		
	Kilos	Value LE.	Average Price per kilo
1925	44,085	3,033	PT. 7.

Appendix LI

DETAILS OF FISH CAUGHT AND FIRST SELLING PRICES AT HAIFA IN 1925.

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total Weight	First Selling Price	Average Selling Price per Kilo
	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	LE. m/ms	P
Bouri	3435	2675	4670	3595	2730	4440	4175	600	514	267	316	491	24908	4917.470	8.7
Oekar	4425	9340	1450	765	910	350	705	520	420	58	50	445	7098	447.050	6.3
Marmir	4030	-	1700	2720	2005	1655	4040	620	437	345	404	509	42265	936.240	7.6
Mouskar	4270	4900	405	495	385	-	-	-	5	81	35	40	7616	634.490	5.7
Sultan Ibrahim	4710	4520	4285	915	-	55	55	-	75	205	381	4883	8084	640.670	7.9
Jarheiden	790	4345	765	915	40	-	40	35	95	42	441	828	4121	358.930	8.7
Kersin	485	-	550	400	450	270	420	85	35	7	-	90	4892	464.640	8.6
Gobbois	4100	650	1078	-	95	170	220	118	15	15	84	297	3834	425.270	3.2
Gounbar	4235	2145	290	-	-	-	-	432	67	-	235	40	6710	655.000	9.7
Dawakir	250	810	970	885	2390	2910	220	-	-	67	-	311	7247	700.500	9.6
Tourgolios	400	45	1665	1565	480	-	-	40	-	-	415	-	3855	277.750	7.2
Malita	450	270	1630	4325	515	25	-	-	-	64	-	80	4784	316.320	7.6
Sardyna	500	700	2900	280	475	-	-	232	85	450	30	270	5305	463.750	3.1
Saraghis	30	-	460	-	360	230	280	-	-	127	45	50	4899	206.420	40.8
Farriden	70	470	290	840	1685	624	20	25	7	74	71	47	3923	543.480	43.8
Ataut	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	22.000	4.4
Intias	-	170	-	430	360	50	65	-	-	45	72	35	4197	418.820	9.9
Manurim	-	440	335	50	255	145	60	290	69	82	8	20	4724	145.490	8.4
Kabbau	-	740	340	-	40	90	20	-	-	18	52	-	4270	150.340	11.8
Malamida	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	8.000	4.0
Sulby	-	70	-	-	175	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	257	48.220	7.4
Isfima	-	-	1445	1430	970	85	-	-	-	-	-	30	3360	308.400	9.2
Gazal	-	-	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	8.400	6.0
Tarakhol	-	-	-	-	125	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	42.250	8.4
Sufar	-	-	-	-	55	145	175	137	454	37	-	-	700	60.940	8.7
Kourak	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	30	-	-	-	50	5.400	10.8
Mixed Fish	3280	3980	3050	1600	650	260	350	340	180	380	553	2503	17426	1101.860	6.7
Turtles	-	-	17	-	25	50	210	465	30	-	-	-	497	225.500	4.5
	22860	49240	24797	46695	44575	6349	5075	3309	2215	2034	2892	7651	127712	40383.300	7.9

x Turtles excluded

DETAILS OF FISH CAUGHT AND FIRST SELLING PRICES AT ACRE IN 1925.

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April.	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total Weight.	First Selling Price.	Average Selling Price per Kilo.
	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	LE. m/ms	FT.
Bouri	4,905	4,000	600	4,880	4,000	800	200	180	170	100	200	450	8,485	579.400	6.8
Gounbar	600	405	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	—	100	4,105	412.500	10.2
Mouskar	500	406	200	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	4,456	431.480	9.0
Jarbeiden	300	400	—	—	—	—	—	80	60	100	175	400	4,515	403.500	6.8
Sultan Ibrahim	470	400	200	200	450	—	—	—	470	95	200	310	2,025	433.450	6.5
Oekar	400	400	500	250	215	450	370	150	80	150	122	215	2,492	77.590	3.4
Dawakir	400	300	200	450	300	300	200	100	40	85	100	275	2,790	216.550	7.7
Manurin	70	30	300	200	240	445	190	200	450	485	55	—	4,795	418.800	6.6
Sardyna	500	400	—	—	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	900	18.000	2.0
Kabban	250	250	200	290	250	—	—	—	—	52	—	200	1,642	470.000	12.4
Malamida	200	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	300	9.000	3.0
Malita	170	230	500	—	—	—	100	175	—	412	575	675	2,532	160.970	6.3
Gobbos	200	400	—	300	480	270	185	190	—	—	215	350	2,290	84.900	3.7
Marmir	450	400	300	500	450	350	300	350	200	62	430	265	3,157	185.870	5.8
Isfirna	200	300	350	300	300	200	—	—	75	60	80	200	4,773	150.610	8.4
Farriden	—	—	500	400	500	400	150	70	—	—	—	—	2,435	291.600	44.9
Tourgolios	—	—	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	300	21.000	7.0
Tarakhol	—	—	200	—	290	400	—	—	—	—	—	—	590	39.400	6.7
Intias	—	—	—	200	290	100	—	—	—	40	50	200	880	76.400	8.0
Sufar	—	—	—	280	250	280	400	380	190	—	—	—	4,480	75.900	5.1
Saraghis	—	—	—	200	300	200	200	235	250	200	415	—	4,700	144.850	8.3
Sulby	—	—	—	—	180	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	260	44.900	5.7
Mixed Fish	300	200	—	300	—	—	200	280	300	75	235	293	2,183	420.190	5.5
	6,345	5,021	4,350	5,950	4,895	3,555	2,495	2,390	4,645	4,391	2,247	4,431	44,085	3,033.560	7.0

FISH IMPORTED INTO PALESTINE.

Kind of Fish.	1923.		1924.		1925.	
	Tons	Value LE.	Tons	Value LE.	Tons	Value LE.
Fresh Fish	221	7,663	74	4,280	194	43,058
Fish in Brine	503	8,515	604	14,209	668	17,571
Fish Dry Salted	234	9,778	207	9,194	202	8,415
Fish Tinned	149	14,614	159	15,933	613	38,250
Total.	1,107	40,571	1,044	43,616	1,677	77,294

CUSTOMS DUTIES, EXCLUSIVE OF FISH IN TINS.

Fresh Fish	per 100 Kilos P.T. 60.
Fish in Brine	per 100 Kilos P.T. 25.
Fish Dry Salted	per 100 Kilos P.T. 60.
Other (tinned)	per 12% add valorem

